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VOL XX NO 308 BOMBAY TUESDAY DECEMBER 27, 1932 EIGHT PAGES

FATE OF S. AFRICAN MINISTRY HANGING IN BALANCE

JOINT ELECTORATES: OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT OF UNITY CONFERENCE

"You Have The Key, Do Not Misplace It," Says Mrs. Motilal Nehru

"OUR HOPES ARE MORE THAN FULFILLED," ASSURES SHAIKH ABDUL MAJID

(From Our Staff Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 25.

(By Mail).

Following is a fuller account of the open session of Unity Conference held at the Mayo Hall last evening:

Pandit Malaviya in his opening speech in Hindi said Committee appointed by Conference on November 3 spent fourteen days and arrived at agreement when it was decided that members representing different communities should go to their respective organisations and get it ratified. People doubted if they would succeed in getting decisions ratified but representative Muslim Conference held at Lucknow lent its support to the decision. Similarly Hindu Mahasabha represented by Dr. Moonje whose presence means support of entire organisation also agreed to it. Sikhs and Christians also considered agreement and their representatives had participated in larger numbers on the second occasion. He was glad to announce that after spending another fortnight they had reached conclusions which varied from their original decision only in minor details.

Pandit Malaviya continued: "Only question that still remained to be solved was that of Bengal and some minor points about Assam which would be considered when they meet at Calcutta on December 27. Decision that in Bengal Muslims should have 51 per cent. in Council and Hindus 44.7 per cent. still held good, but as it could not be put into practice unless Europeans and Anglo-Indians co-operated with them they had to consult them. They had invited Anglo-Indians to the Conference but they did not attend it. He had met their representatives at Calcutta last time and hoped that next visit would be more fruitful. If however they refused to co-operate then he hoped that he would be able to find way out of the difficulty and Hindus and Muslims and other Indians would work together. He also hoped that after 27th they would be in position when it would be no longer necessary to consult any party and no party would be able to wreck structure which they had built with so much patience and patriotism.

PROOF OF OUR DETERMINATION

Pandit proceeded: "Since establishment of British rule in India at no other time there has been such unity among different communities in India as we have been able to achieve to-day. Government we want to establish in this country will not be that of one community or another but of all Indians. We have suffered grievously because of our differences and follies in past and unity now achieved is proof of our determination to have our own Government. Our fellow countrymen attending Round Table Conference are not participating in that Conference as representatives of free people. Still they are doing their utmost in the interests of country but questions they are called upon to settle are such that they cannot be settled except by representatives of a free people. Attitude of British delegates indicates that there is no desire to part with power on their part. But I hope there will be Conference in this country probably in Delhi in which we shall join as representatives of free nation and decide upon what we want."

Pandit Govind Malaviya then read the report which was accepted by the Conference unanimously.

ABUL KALAM AZAD'S SPEECH.

Speaking on the report Maulana Abul Kalam Azad observed that journey on which they started nearly two months back was beset with difficulties but they were glad they had been able to surmount them and to reach their goal. It was true they had yet to reach final goal by solving Bengal question. Although he did not want to minimise difficulties in their way he was certain that in view of success they had so far achieved work that remained still to be done did not now seem to to be so difficult as they had feared. Referring to the Gandhi-Irwin Pact which he said marked successful termination of that great effort made by Indian people for their freedom in 1930 the speaker pointed out that two opposite movements followed that agreement. On one hand they were working for realisation of India's aspirations while on the other there were reactionary forces engaged in wire-pulling from behind scenes. These latter made much of differences among Indians and ultimately things were brought to such pass that section of Indians entrusted with the work of solving their differences to those very people from whom nation was demanding their rights.

PREMIER HAD TO ACCEPT.

But that was not going to be the end. Hardly few weeks after the Premier's Award, the world read the correspondence that passed between Government and the prisoner in Yeravda Jail, who, whether he was outside jail or inside, equally exerted his influence. Hardly a week had passed when Mr. MacDonald himself was forced to alter a part of his decision and scrap it as well. It amounted to admission that the power to decide their own fate ultimately rested in the hands of Indian Nation itself.

The speaker recalled the talk he had with Gandhiji on his return to Bombay from the R.T.C. when the latter had already thought of ushering in the movement for national unity, but they all knew how subsequent events had prevented him from doing so. As regards the present agreement, he said, **it was based not on the principles cherished by the nationalist element in the different communities, but the main idea was to satisfy the extremely communal elements.**

OUTSTANDING MERIT.

From the national point of view its outstanding merit was the introduction of the principle of Joint Electorates. Concluding the Maulana paid striking tribute to Pandit Malaviya, in whose long public career this achievement would be unique and add to his glory. He appealed to that section of the Muslim communalists, indeed, he would challenge them to examine the agreement in all the details and show in what respect it failed to satisfy their Fourteen Points.

MESSAGE FROM INDIAN WOMEN.

Dr. Mrs. Muthulakshmi Reddy, who had come specially from Lucknow to attend the Conference, brought the message of the Indian women of love and sympathy to men in this their struggle for unity. All women's organisations in India had opposed communal award for introducing vicious principle of separation on communal basis. Dr. Reddy also put forward a suggestion that sex shall be no disqualification for any of the arrangements proposed in the agreement and suggested that wherever the word 'men' occurred it must be taken to mean 'men' as well as 'women.'

Shreemati Sarla Devi Chaudharani and Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali supported the suggestion.

CONGRESS VIEW.

Babu Rajendra Prasad speaking next referred to the resolution of the Congress Working Committee which offered solution of the communal problem, but at the same time said that Congress would accept any solution arrived at by the different communities. The Congress still stick to their position and whenever it had an opportunity to ratify it, it would do so. He also wanted to make it clear that the Congress still adhered to its creed and its policy, and those Congressmen who participated in the Conference did so to further the cause of unity.

HOPES MORE THAN FULFILLED.

Sheikh Abdul Majid said the hopes with which they came to Allahabad were more than fulfilled. He invited those Muslims who used to swear by their Fourteen Points to examine the agreement and if they sincerely believed that acceptance of those points was the only way of safeguarding their communities' isterests then it was their duty to accept this agreement.

He appealed to them to broadcast the news of agreement at Allahabad and to start a country-wide movement to get it ratified by all the sections of the community.

Master Tata Singh confessed that he did not attend the last session of the Unity Conference as he believed nothing would come out of it. But now he had realised what it all meant. They could not get Gandhiji released to attend the Conference, but they must now start the movement for his release through this very unity move.

DR. MOONJE.

Dr. Moonje also agreed that disunity had done great harm to both the communities and it was time they put the agreement into practical shape and action.

MRS. MOTILAL NEHRU'S TOUCHING APPEAL.

Mrs. Motilal Nehru speaking next very touchingly said that it was essential that they should from now make up their minds to work agreement in spirit and in deed. She wanted them to be free. Speaking for herself she had nothing to fear. She, who

(Continoed on page 5.)

THINK NATIONALLY

All For Each, Each For All

Interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" Dr. Deshmukh said:—

"I have full hopes of the success of the Sub-Committee of the Unity Conference at Calcutta. The idea behind the Unity Conference is that all communities in India have to see that no injustice is done to any particular community. In Bengal, both the Hindu and Mahomedan communities have been unjustly treated by the Premier's Decision. Therefore, both Hindus and Mahomedans have to strive together to remove the injustice done to them, by the Premier showing undue favour to the European community in Bengal. I can't imagine my nationally minded Mahomedan colleagues of Allahabad insisting on their statutory majority at the expense of the equally unjustly treated Hindus of Bengal."

Cabinet's S.O.S

MEETING at PRETORIA

CRISIS FACES THE GOVERNMENT

LONDON, Decr. 26.

Pretoria.—The fate of General Hertzog's Government is in the balance. The Cabinet discussed the situation for four hours before adjourning.

The Labour Ministers in the Nationalist-Labour Coalition were absent, they have been now summoned in Pretoria to attend the resumed Cabinet meeting to-morrow.—Reuter.

(A cable from Capetown dated 23rd December, stated:—

Dissatisfaction at the economic result on Government's refusal to abandon the Gold Standard, has led to a political crisis. The immediate dissolution of the Government is considered very probable.

The crisis is immediately due to the resignation of Tielmanroos, an influential ex-member of the Hertzog Government, from the Appeal Court, in order to re-enter politics and attempt the formaion of a Coalition.

The members of the Nationalist and the South African Parties are pledged to the devaluation of currency and extinction of racialism. It has been suggested that General Smuts should be relegated to the European post, but this is much resented).

STOP PRESS

HUGE LOSS BY FIRE.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Decr. 26.

Barcelona.—Loss by fire caused by a short circuit in Elsiglio, the largest departmental store in Barcelona is estimated at half a million sterling. No fatalities occurred. One fireman and seven other people were injured. Troops were called out to help the police to deal with the huge crowds of spectators. The neighbouring buildings threaten by flames had to be hastily evacuated. The wall adjacent to the Hispano Colonial Bank was caved in. Water supply failed for half an hour. Firemen were helpless while the flames increased the hold.—Reuter.

POPE PROCLAIMS HOLY YEAR.

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Dec. 26.

Rome:—Cardinal Bourne made his first excursion from "Blue Nuns" hospital since he was taken there seriously ill a month ago. The Cardinal visited the Pope who congratulated him on his recovery, and it is understood, discussed the British arrangements for observing Holy Year proclaimed by the Pope on the Christmas Day. The British and other shipping lines and Italian hotel-keepers will benefit by the Holy Year, as it is expected that 3,00 000 pilgrims will come to Rome, many from America. The decision to proclaim a Holy Year to celebrate the nineteenth centenary of the death of Christ was reached only three days before the announcement.

It is understood that the Pope had previously decided not to celebrate the occasion owing to the uncertainty with regard to the exact date of Christ's death, but the Pope on December 22 summoned the Director of Vatican Wireless Station and told him that while saying the mass on December 21, inspiration came to him to proclaim a Holy Year.—Reuter.

SANS AME WINS VICEROY'S CUP

Willingdon Attends Race In State

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

The race for the Viceroy's Cup resulted as follows:—

SANS AME	**1**
ON SHIPSHAPE	**2**
BRAY BEAU	**3**

Won by three and a half lengths; a short-head separated the second and the third.

The following were the starting prices:—2/1 Sans Ame; 16/1 On Shipshape and 10/1 Bray Beau.

Their Excellencies attended the race in State and presented the Viceroy's Cup to the winner.—A.P.

VICEROY GRANTS INTERVIEWS

To C.-in-C., Sir B. L. Mitter And Sir C. P. R. Iyer

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

His Excellency the Viceroy granted interviews to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Sir B. L. Mitter and Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon received General Bahadur Shumshere Jung.—A.P.

WEEK OF CONFERENCES

Exhibition At Trivandrum

TRIVANDRUM, Dec. 26.

Five days of conferences were inaugurated here this morning by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies unfurling the banner bearing the co-operators' motto in silvery letter on a violet background. The first function to follow was the opening of the All-Travancore Agricultural Industrial Education and Health Exhibition and Livestock Show by Mr. Austin, the Dewan.

The Dewan who is also the President of the Economic Conference made a joint speech in the course of which he stated that with a view to help industrial undertakings, the Government contemplated supply of of cheap electric power. The idea is to supply more important towns in North Travancore so that among others, cultivators of the Vembanad reclamations and the millowners of Alleppey may avail themselves of it. The Dewan explained what the Government had been doing to develop industry and agriculture and particularly referred to the starting of a land mortgage bank with munificient donation from the Maharaja, the work of experts in the agriculture departments and the industrial loans policy of the Government. The Dewan added that the Government could do little without ready response from the public in all their efforts for the economic regeneration of the State. Conferences like the present are a move in the right direction.

The Dewan then declared the Exhibition open.

The Exhibition was representative of all agricultural and industrial activities of the State. The section devoted to the forest product, was particularly picturesque. The Dewan walked round the stalls and made enquiries regarding many exhibits.—A.P.

ERADICATE THIS CURSE

Request To Zamorin To Throw Open Guruvayur Temple

RAJENDRA PRASAD AND MOONJE SUGGEST PROGRAMME OF WORK

(From Our Staff Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 25.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indiann National Congress and Dr. B. S. Moonje, President of the Hindu Mahasabha have issued following statement:

The 2nd of January will be soon upon us and Mahatma Gandhi may have to begin his fast unless the conditions stipulated by him are fulfilled before that day. From experience of Gandhiji's recent fast lasting for 24 hours in sympathy with a fellow prisoner it is abundantly clear that another fast in his present weak condition would involve greatest danger to his life. It is no exaggeration to say that Gandhiji has placed his life in the hands of his own community and particularly of orthodox section. Our firm faith in judgment of all sections of our community leads us to hope with fullest confidence that it will in no case allow Gandhiji to sacrifice his life.

It is well for all concerned to remember that implication of Gandhiji's demand is not mere opening of Gurvayayur temple to Harijans on same terms as other Hindus but complete eradication of evil of untouchability from Hindu society. From point of view of merit regarding problem we assure our coreligionists that the Hindu religion has no sanction for heriditory untouchability and that our Dharmashastra allows change of customs according to change of circumstances. We therefore earnestly exhort our coreligionists to carry on vigorous campaign all over India against untouchability.

Further during coming week of grace we urge upon Hindus to carry out following programme of work (1) Efforts should be made to throw open as many temples as possible all over India to Harijans on same terms as for other Hindus, to facilitate their entry into temples they should be advised and helped to observe rules relating to cleanliness such as taking a bath before going into temple which are observed by other Hindus. More particularly they should also ask to renounce eating of beaf and carrion. Accurate reports of opening of temples and other similar activities should be sent to press (2) Memorials couched in courteous language from all parts of India largely and influentially signed by Sanatani Hindus should be sent to Zamorin requesting him to throw open Gurvayur Temple. Signatures of prominent Sanatanists should particularly be sought. No time should be lost. Every form of peaceful demonstration should be arranged in order to prove Hindu community as whole is solidly in favour of temple entry and complete removal of untouchability.

CO-OPERATION IN TRAVANCORE

Maharaja's Message To Conference

TRIVENDRUM, Dec. 25.

The Co-operative Conference was opened by Lt. Col. L. M. Field, Agent to the Governor-General Madras States, who referring to the Co-operative movement in Travancore, stated that statistics showed that Travancore had gone ahead of some very progressive states, though satistics was not an infalliable guide. The fact that the Travancore Government formed a committee to examine the working of co-operative movement was a happy augury.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee Mr. N. K. Krishna Pillai, M.L.C., in the course of his speech suggested that the formation of co-operators' party in the State Legislature would be a distinct advantage to the country.

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas before delivering the Presidential address read a message from the Maharaja expressing confidence that the Conference would be of real and substantial help to his Government and to the people in the solution of many difficult economic problems facing the country at present. The Conference carried with acclamation a resolution immediately proposed by Sir Lalubhai recording the Maharaja's gracious message had augmented the awakening and enthusiasm and praying for the long life, health and prosperity of the Maharaja and the Royal family.

The President then delivered his address.

Mr. G. K. Devadhar, D. N. Strathie, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras were among those present.—A.P.

HOW BELGIUM WILL BALANCE 1933 BUDGET

Cuts In Salaries, Pensions And Fresh Taxes

BRUSSELS, Dec. 26.

Faced with the prospect of a deficit of 3,800 million francs on 31st October, the end of the financial year 1932 Government propose to balance the 1933 budget by economies of 1,150 millions, including cuts in salaries and pensions and fresh taxes, including an extraordinary national levy totalling 900 millions.—Reuter.

FATEFUL EXPLOSION

Hope Of Rescuing Entrapped Miners Abandoned

MOWEQUA (Illinois), Dec. 26.

Hope has been abandoned of the 54 coal-miners who are trapped 700 feet underground in the explosion. Several bodies were recovered after herculean rescue work for 24 hours.—Reuter.

Cuttack Convictions

CUTTACK, Dec. 24.

Suresh Chandra Misra and three others have been arrested while marching in a procession with "boycott" placards in hand.

Gatikrishna Swain and five other Congress workers were arrested at Jatniand weee sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from three to six months.—A. P.

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Public Notices

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On and from January 1st, 1933, the business in India of Messrs HOWARD & BULLOUGH, LTD Accrington, which has hitherto been conducted through our agency, will in future be dealt with by:—

THE INDIAN TEXTILE ENGINEERS, LTD.
Post Box No. 91.
143, Medows Street,
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We have, therefore, relinquished the Agency as and from the 31st December, 1932, but will continue in close association with the new Company.

GREAVES COTTON & CO., LTD.
24th December, 1932.
6028

NOTICE

The Punjab National Bank, Ltd

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that the rate of interest on Saving Fund Deposits has been REDUCED, to 3-3/4 per cent p.a. with effect from 1st March, 1933, instead of from 1-1-33 as already notified.

GOPAL DAS,
Secretary.
6029

Andhra University

NOTIFICATION.

SEALED TENDERS for the construction of a combined building for Power House, Workshop and Gas Plant will be received by the Registrar, till 4 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 12th January 1933.

Further details, re. articles of agreement and specifications will be supplied on payment of a sum of Rs 7.

C. D. S. CHETTI,
Registrar.
Waltair, 24th Dec. '32.
6026

NOTICE

Indian Textile Engineers, Limited

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Members of the Technical and Commercial staff hitherto engaged in the sales in India of Textile Machinery, manufactured by the above Companies, have become directors or employees of INDIAN TEXTILE ENGINEERS, LIMITED. Their services will be at the disposal of customers. Enquiries in person or by letter will be welcomed at the Company's Office.—

143, Medows Street,
Fort, Bombay.
By order of the Board,
GREAVES COTTON & COMPANY, LIMITED.
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 24th December, 1932.
6027

Public Notices

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED by the Chief Officer from approved contractors for the items shown below:—

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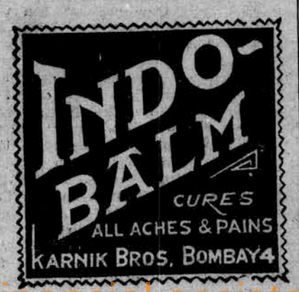

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Argun ,,	24th Dec.	7th Jan.
Hague ,,	9th Jan.	21st ,,
October ,,	18th ,,	31st ,,
Shunko ,,	25th ,,	2nd Feb.
Havre ,,	23rd ,,	4th ,,
Orizaba ,,	28th ,,	16th ,,

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GENERAL RAIN IN NORTH-BENGAL

All-India Weather

POONA, Dec. 26.

Yesterday's low pressure area has passed away eastwards through Assam after causing nearly general rain there and a few falls in North-Bengal. Fresh western disturbance which lies this morning over Gujerat and South Rajputana has caused cloudy weather in North-West India, with local falls of rain or snow along the Frontier. The temperature remains above normal in and around South Bengal. The Chief amounts are as follows:—Sibsagar, half inch; Tezpur, Gauhati and Quetta quarter inch.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in Assm and rain or snow will continue locally along the Frontier and extend to Kashmir and in and near the Punjab Kumaon Hills.

Earthquake shock of very great intensity at its origin about 2,000 miles away was recorded by the Bombay seismographs at 7-40 a.m. Indian Standard Time on Sunday last.—A.P.

LOVE VOW BROKEN BY DEATH

Twins Who Wanted To Marry Their Housekeeper

PACT OF FIFTY YEARS AGO

By the death of his twin-brother, Mr John Weatherald, of Tow Law, near Bishop Auckland, is now released from a love-pact vow they made 50 years ago.

He is 79 and the loss of his brother, James, has severed the lifelong companionship of two men who claimed to be the oldest bachelor twins in England.

Years ago, when the two brothers were under 30, James proposed marriage to Mrs. Polly Barker, their housekeeper.

John was so upset that the three of them made a pact that Mrs. Barker should carry on as housekeeper until one of them died and she should then marry the survivor.

The two men vowed that so long as they both lived neither would marry.

John is overcome by grief at the loss of his brother and friend and he told a "Sunday Despatch" correspondent recently that neither he nor Mrs. Barker had yet given any thought to their plans for the future.

"We shall probably be married and spend the rest of our days together," he said.—"Sunday Despatch"

COTTON FINISHING

Lectures By Mr. Vashist

A series of lectures on Cotton Finishing have been arranged to be delivered by Mr. S. D. Vashist, M.Sc. (Hons); M.Sc. Tech. (Manchester), etc., Textile Chemist in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga.

Two of the lectures on Bleaching of cotton goods and Dyeing and Printing of Cotton Materials have already been delivered on 22nd Nov. and 8th Dec. 1932 respectively. The last series on Finishing and mercerisation of Cotton Fabrics is to be delivered on 12th Jan. 1933 in the Institute premises.

This lecture will be demonstrated with experiments and illustrated with Lantern slides and all those who are interested to hear are welcomed to attend.

Those who have read the technical articles of Mr. Vashist in different Technical Journals such as Indian Textile Journal, etc. and have heard him on different platforms know very well that Mr. Vashist is a speaker and writer of a high order on textile technical subjects and it is hoped that both the student and non-student audience would derive a lot of benefit from these well illustrated series of lectures.

Mr. Vashist is at present attached to Khatau Makanji Mills but was sometimes professor of Chemistry in the La-Martineare College, Lucknow and Master of Chemistry in Heaton Moor College, Cheshire, England. He has a very good experience of both Lancashire and German Mills and is one of the few Indians who have travelled all over the continent and England to gain a first hand and up to date knowledge especially of the Chemical Textile Industry.

A doctor told Mansfield magistrates that the only phrase that beat a drunker man he tested was "British Constitution."

Three youths accused of shooting a horse were released at Sydney on condition that they went to church every Sunday

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

City & Suburbs

TO-DAY

Hindu—Magsar Vad 30, 1980.
Muslim—Shaban 28, 1357.
Parsi—Tir 22, 1302.
Sunrise.—7h 10m.
Sunset—6h. 9m.
Hightide.—11.26
Lowtide—5-56, 17-36.
Phases of the Moon.—New Moon to-day 4h. 52m. p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR:—"Let's Go Places." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE:—"The Old Dark House." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS:—"Let us Love and Laugh." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL:—"The Tarzan the Ape Man." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON:—"Shikari." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE:—"Movie Crazy." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END:—"Shyam Sunder." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
GLOBE:—"Khuda-Dost." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m Matinee Friday at 3 p.m.
ROXY:—"Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE TALKIES (Byculla):—"Whoopee." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME

12 noon, gramophone records; 9 p.m., news in Hindi; 9-20 p.m. N. Vyas' classical and light music with D. Parwatkar.

BANDRA SUBURBAN SWADESHI BAZAR

The programme for to-day, (Tuesday) is as under:—At 8 p.m. drama "Dr. Shrimati" to be staged by Pathare Prabhu Ladies, and "Shahiri Powadas".

SHRADHANAND WEEK CELEBRATION

In celebration of Shradhanand Week Swami Sarvadanandji and Swami Shree Sankaranandji will deliver lectures in the Mandvi Arya Samaj Mandir, Chinai Building, Masjid Bunder Road, today, (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.)

SWASTIK LEAGUE

A training centre of the Swastik League Volunteer Corps will be started at Dadar on 8th January 1933 for the benefit of the members of the League living in Dadar and the adjoining localities.

SECONDARY TRAINING COLLEGE

The course of lectures for candidates preparing for the S.T.C. examination will be resumed after the Christmas holidays at the Demonstration Hall of the S. T. College on Friday (6th January) at 6 p.m.

SARASWAT BRAHMIN SAMAJ.

Essays on the subjects notified in two groups, one for college students and the other for High School Students are invited from students (male or female) of the Saraswat community, studying in colleges and secondary High Schools in the Bombay Presidency for three prizes, of the value of Rs. 40, 15 and 10 respectively to be awarded out of the Dr. Bhau Daji Memorial Fund. One of these prizes is reserved for the best essay from lady students.

Subjects of the essays, rules for the competition and other necessary particulars will be supplied on application between 6-0 to 8 p.m. to the Joint Hon. Secretaries, Saraswat Brahmin Samaj, 264, Churni Road, Bombay 4.

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writes Dr. S. M. AULIC. I.M.D. of India Station Hospital Abbotabad, admiring

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Holiday Racing At Mahaluxmi

GLEN GOVAN'S SMASHING VICTORY

(By Our Racing Correspondent).

Boxing Day usually attracts a large holiday crowd at Mahaluxmi and yesterday's attendance exceeded previous records. Backers had the worst of the exchanges in spite of the card being of small dimensions, favourites failing in seven of the eight events. Rosen had a field day scoring a nice treble on Garraf, Douceuse and Glen Gowan.

A keen struggle for the spoils was witnessed in the Littleton Handicap, the chief event, which was taken by Douceuse with the unlucky Serviette narrowly beaten in the run home. Maybar added to the excitement by making a strong bid to fill third place a head behind the first-named pair. The presence of the false rails made a material difference to the timing of 1min. 4secs. which was quite creditable under the circumstances.

OBJECTION OVER-RULED.

Mr. Avasia had some anxious moments before Glen Gowan was announced as the winner of the Craven Stakes. Rosen displaced Black on the Ellangowan gelding, and had the race won a long way from home. It was surprising to learn that Raphael's connections lodged an objection for crossing against the winner. No interference was observed from the Press Stand and the Stewards rightly over-ruled the protest.

J. Simpson rode a spectacular finish on Al Hamil in the Harbour Plate to beat the much improved Rushdi and Square Deal. Hamiyah was toiling in the rear and is hardly her old self.

Dandy Brush displayed stamina which he was not believed to possess when winning the Bathurst Plate With Alford up Mr. Lookmanji's gelding always held a commanding lead and beat Kirkoswald with lots to space. Silver Salmon, who was made too much use of by his pilot paid the penalty by losing third place close home.

GAMBLE GOES WEST.

A big gamble went west when Sky Hawk defeated The Mint in the Croxteth Handicap. Mr. Temoolji's gelding had been fancied in previous essays, but made no showing, so it was not surprising to see him start at long odds. Carslake did his best on the favourite, whose strides shortened a few yards from the post.

There were plenty of runners for the races for newly landed Arabs.

Nazam Bahadur, a recent winner, repeated the performance on taking Division III. Al Ghazi and Ambaprasad, who shared the next best placing were no match for the winner who defied a penalty. Garraf unplaced in a recent essay won the Division II in easy fashion, when beating the well-favoured Fiery Face. Whiteside rode Aktoom cleverly to win Division I in which Jawahir and Dandy Duke both considerably fancied, took the minor placings.

Regular racegoers, who hold couponbooks, have been subjected to much inconvenience at Mahaluxmi in recent weeks. Those who go to the course without their books have to undergo a regular inquisition before they are allowed through the turnstiles. We have received several complaints from regular patrons and the authorities would do wisely if they discontinued this practice. Surely, there are other better outlets for superfluous energy!

1st Race (2-15 p. m.)

THE BUSHIRE PLATE—(Division I). Distance:—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; Second, Rs. 500; Third, Rs. 250.

Mr A A Hamid's AKTOOM 8-6 Whiteside 1
Mr Sion F. Nessim's JAWAHIR 8-6 Selby 2
Messrs Hamid Jamoor and Diamond's DANDY DUKE 8-6 Howell 3
Mr Saleh Hassan's TAJ MAHAL 8-6 S Black 4

Did not run: Euston 8-13; Vermeil 8-6; and Lancaster 8-6.

Won by ¼ length; 1 length; ½ length.

Time: 1 minute 25 4/5 seconds.
Favourite: Taj Mahal.

The race: Jawahir was slowly away. Dandy Duke lead from Shooting, Aktoom. Dandy Duke weakened as they came round the turn. At this stage Jawahir looked a winner but Aktoom, with a late run rushed ahead to beat Jawahir on the post by half a length.

1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 69/8. Places Rs. 22; Rs. 19 and Rs. 23.
2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 37/8. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 10; and Rs. 11/8
Trainer: Mahomedalli.

2nd Race (2-45 p. m.)

THE BUSHIRE PLATE (Division II). Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 500; Third Rs. 250.

H H Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's GARRAF 8-13 Rosen 1
Mr Saggar Mahomed's FIERY FACE 8-6 Obaid 2
Mr A R Taha's MAARIB 8-2 Packham 3
Mr Mahmood Barooni's SUMMER 8-6 Simpson 4

Did not run: Al Hakum 8-13; and Yawooz 8-6.

Won by ¾ length; ½ length; neck.

Time: 1 minute 26 3/5 seconds.
Favourite: Fiery Face.

The race: Zainin was slowly away. Saood raced to the front followed by Maarib, Pailazaman, Grand Duke and Fiery Face, with Garraf in the bunch. Turning round the straight Maarib was in command. Fiery Face followed him but failed to hold Garraf who came with a late run on the outside to win by ¾ length.

1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 169. Places Rs. 46/8; Rs. 16/8 and Rs. 52.
2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 66. Places Rs. 18/8; Rs. 8; and Rs. 30.
Trainer: Kisha Bapu.

3rd Race (3-15 p. m.)

THE BUSHIRE PLATE (Division III) Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; Second, Rs. 500; Third, Rs. 250.

Mr J Tarachand's NAZAM BAHADUR 9-6 Howell 1
Mr A M Khairaz's AL GHAZI 9-2 Selby 2*
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's AMBAPRASAD 8-6 Obaid 2*
Mr Sayid Mahomed's SADUZAMAN 9-4 4

*Dead heat.

Did not run: Taia 9-2; Jarra 8-6; Bahadur 8-6; Order 8-6.

Won by 1 length; dead heat; ½ length.

Time: 1 minute 24 4/5 seconds
Favourite: Kutub.

The race: The start was delayed and let go. Ambaprasad showed the way to Al Ghazi. Querry, Saduzzaman and Nazam Bahadur. Al Ghazi and Ambaprasad were fighting out the finish when Nazam Bahadur came through in the middle of the straight and won comfortably.

1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 253 Places Rs. 60/8; Rs. 22/8; and Rs. 28.
2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 100/8.

Places Rs. 25; Rs. 11/8 and Rs. 13.
Trainer: Syed Mustapha.

4th Race (3-45 p. m.)

THE CROXTETH HANDICAP.—Distance: 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 800 and Third Rs. 400.

Mr C Temoolji's SKY HAWK 8-5 Stokes 1
Mr V Rosenthal's THE MINT 8-12 Carslake 2
Mr A C Ardeshir's ROYAL ACE 8-3 Reynolds 3
Messrs E Mandole and M Dhalla's KIRKIBOST 7-7 Samdan 4

Did not run: Tout-a-Coup 9-0; and Royal Portrait 8-11.

Won by ¾ length; head; ¾ length.

Time: 2 minutes 30 3/5 seconds
Favourite: The Mint.

The race: Denny made the pace from Kirkibost, Roseville and Ascalon. They swung into the straight in this order. Opposite the stand The Mint worked on the rails but Sky Hawk challenged him on the outside to beat The Mint by 3/4 length. The Royal Ace was a close up third.

1st Tote paid Win Rs 109/8. Places Rs. 25/8; Rs. 15/8; and Rs. 16.
2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 45. Places Rs. 12/8; Rs. 9 and Rs. 27
Trainer: Byramjee Rustomjee. Jnr.)

5th Race (4-15 p. m.)

The BATHURST PLATE—Distance: 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winned Rs. 3,500; Second Rs. 1,250; Third Rs. 500.

Mr A Lookmanji's DANDY BRUSH 7-8 (car 7-9) Alford 1
Hon'ble Mr. H. M. Mehta's KIRKOSWALD 8-7 Selby ... 2
Mr M C Patel's THAXTED 8-9 Howell 3
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's SIVLER SALMON 7-8 Maurice 4

Did not run: Poland 9-0; Gabrielle 8-10; Frater 8-2; Jack's Darling 8-6.

Won by 1 length; neck; 1 length
Time: 1 minute 59 seconds.

The race: Holestone was slowly away. Dandy Brush led for a while and after a furlong's run Holestone took the lead followed by Silver Salmon, Dandy Brush and Thaxted with Kirkoswald far behind. Entering the straight Dandy Brush forged ahead to win standing off Kirkoswald's great challenge. Silver Salmon was beaten for the third place by Thaxted.

At the starting post Jonathan was very mischievous and threw away the jockey Reynolds. The jockey who was injured was removed immediately in an ambulance.

Trainer: G. Essajee.

1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 190; Places Rs. 37; Rs. 15 and Rs. 18
2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 58/8. Places Rs. 18; Rs. 8/8 and Rs. 11

6th Race (4-45 p. m.)

The LITTLETON HANDICAP—Distance: 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 7,000; Second Rs. 2,000; and Third Rs. 1,500.

H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's DOUCEUSE 7-8 Rosen 1
Mr Abde A S Tyebjee's SERVIETTE 7-5 Selby 2
Mr Eve's MAYBAR 8-0 Robertson 3
H H Maharaja of Idar's SEATON ROSS 8-5 Simpson 4

Did not run: Cavern 9-6; Golden Trail 8-0 and Spinner's Cottage 7-6.

Won by neck; head; 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 41 seconds.
Favourite: Glenalmond and Douceuse.

The race: Great Pearl went to the front attended by Arthur, Serviette, Long Reign and Douceuse. They ran in this order till the turn where Douceuse and Serviette drew out and fought an exciting finish, Douceuse winning by a neck. Maybar with a late run placeed third.

1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 73; Places Rs. 24; Rs. 19/8; Rs. 33
2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 28; Places Rs. 11/8; Rs. 11 and Rs. 13

7th Race (5-15 p. m.)

The CRAVEN STAKES—Distance: 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; Second Rs. 1,500 and Third Rs. 1,000.

Mr P B Avasia's GLEN GOWAN 8-6 Rosen 1
Mr A Higgins' RAPHAEL 8-3 Reynolds 2

The Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan and Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's TANGIRA 8-4 Whiteside 3
Mr S E Pishori's HERO WORSHIP 8-0 Selby 4

Did not run: Zorawar 8-3; Serviette 8-1 and Irish Right 7-11.

Won by 3 lengths; short head; 1½ lengths.

Time: 1 minute 15 3/5 seconds.
Favourite: Tang.

The race: Poor Bairn broke the tapes and the race had to be started with the flag. Broken Link and Westerner lead from Poor Bairn, Glen Gowan and Tangira. The leaders retired up the straight where Glen Gowan took charge and finishing strong won as he liked from Raphael and Tangira, who were late on the scene.

There was an objection against the winner, which was overruled.

1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 64; Places Rs. 21; Rs. 34; and Rs. 18
2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 39/8. Places Rs. 11/8; Rs. 20/8 and Rs. 9.
Trainer: G. A. Haji.

8th Race (5-45 p. m.)

The HARBOUR PLATE—Distance: 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; Second Rs. 1,400 and Third Rs. 600.

Mr Sultan M Chinoy's AL HAMIL 8-2 Simpson 1
Mr Jassim Nadi's RUSHDI 7-13 Rosen 2
Mr M C Patel's SQUARE DEAL 7-2 Robertson 3
Mr N Begmahomed's THE KNAVE 7 5 Whiteside 4

Did not run: Yona 9-7; Tennyson 8-13; Scindia 7-12 Khalil Beg 7-4; and Shamsuzzaman 7-2

Won by neck; 1 length; neck
Time: 1 minute 37 1/5 seconds
Favourite: Watchmaker

The race: They were sent away to an excellent start. Shahana lead by several lengths from The Knave, Square Deal, and Wazir Pasha Rushdi lying handy in the bunch. The Knave took charge in the straight but was strongly challenged by Rushdi and Al Hamil. Al Hamil winning after an exciting finish, by a neck.

1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 106. Places 41; Rs. 40/8; and Rs 53/8
Second Tote paid Rs. 56/8 for win; and Rs. 18/8, Rs. 22/8 and Rs. 30 for places.

Her Husband's Honour

WIDOW CLEARS HIS NAME AFTER 16 YEARS

Vanished In Zepp Raid

For sixteen years Mrs. Amy Hollinrake, who lives in a tiny cottage at Heptonstall, near Hebden Bridge Yorks has fought an unceasing battle to vindicate the honour of her husband, whom the War Office classed as an Army deserter.

Recently in the Provate Court Mrs. Hollinrake—now nearing fifty, her back bent with long years of struggle to keep her little home together, her hair turning grey—won her fight and was granted leave to presume the honourable death of her husband, Private John Thomas Hollinrake, of the York and Lancaster Regiment.

To-day she is probably the happiest woman in England, and can again say, proudly and without fear as she has been saying through long years of mental torture: "My husband was not a deserter."

Private Hollinrake disappeared in 1916. He was stationed at Cockerhall Camp, Durham. One wet night in the middle of November the warning cry: "Zepp. overhead!" caused every one in camp to scatter for shelter.

When the roll was called later Private Hollinrake did not answer to his name. A search was made but he could not be found. The years passed by. He was never heard of, and Mrs. Hollinrake did not know whether she was wife or widow.

Then came the War Office communication: "Your husband has been classed as a deserter."

Mrs. Hollinrake refused steadfastly to believe the charge and vowed that she would fight until her dying day to clear her husband's name.

She put her case before the British Legion. She went up and down the country to pick up scraps of information that might help her to piece together the events of the night of the Zeppelin raid.

Some one had been her husband rushing off partly dressed after the air raid alarm. He was dangerously near a ditch. In the dark he might have stumbled and collapsed in it.

Every clue was followed until the grave of an unknown soldier was discovered in a little cemetery overlooking the River Tyne at Swalwell, near Newcastle.

"Known unto God" was the inscription on the tombstone. Could this be the grave of Private Hollinrake? Inquiries revealed that the body of a soldier was found in a ditch a few miles from Swalwell in 1917. There was no means of establishing identification. But there were many things that tallied.

It was feasible that this unknown soldier was the man they classed as a deseter. Private Hollinrake may have been hit by a bomb splinter and have wandered to the spot where the body was found.

All these possibilities gave Mrs. Hollinrake new hope to spur her on with the fight she won the other day.

ALL-INDIA SWADESHI EXHIBITION

To Be Held On January 22 Next

The Publicity Officer of the Exhibition Committee writes:—

The Kadur District Board in Mysore State has decided to hold an All-India Swadeshi Exhibition. The Exhibition commences from 22nd January, 1933 and lasts till the end of the month. The venue of the Exhibition is the extensive Municipal gardens in Chikmagalur.

Thanks to the ever growing number of Khadi production centres and demand for Khadi in Mysore, the Khadi section in Mysore will be a special feature of the show. The various processes of Khaddar manufacture will be demonstrated, there being near at hand many local production centres. There are special stalls for exhibiting products of cottage industries of the land and to demonstrate the several processes of manufacture of all the local products. Health and Agricultural sections will have their due places.

Sufficient space has been allotted for dramatic musical and like entertainments and also for other demonstrations of useful nature.

3 SHOWS EVERYDAY THE CAPITOL 4TH AND FINAL WEEK

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

75,000 HAVE SEEN IT

COME ON BOMBAY! WE WANT ONE LAKH OF PEOPLE TO SEE THE PICTURE.

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NEXT ATTRACTION

BUSTER KEATON and JIMMY DURANTE in SPEAK EASILY

CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

(From A Correspondent).

Mr. D. B. Barve, Business Manager, U. P. Arts and Crafts Emporium, Lucknow writes:—

'An International Exposition will be held at Chicago in 1933 which will last for five months from 1st June 1933 to 1st November, 1933. During this period the promoters expect that about four to five crores of visitors will visit this exhibition.

It is reported that the Indian Pavilion Corporation, New York City, are constructing the 'India Pavilion' at this exhibition. I had personally participated in the British Empire Exhibition held at Wembly in 1924 and 1925, and also at the last sequicentennial exposition held at Philadelphia, U. S. A. in 1926. I have always sent exhibits to various European International Trade Fairs and thus have got good experience of these exhibitions. Moreover, as the Business Manager of the Government Arts and Crafts Emporium, Lucknow, I have full experience of the artware lines that are in demand at such foreign exhibitions. If any persons are interested in participating at Chicago Exposition they are requested to correspond with me."

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 26-12-1932:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .016 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.4 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 64.7 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 81.9 degrees (3.6 below normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 66.5 degrees (1.2 below normal).
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 72 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 161 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloud eq. 10) 0.
Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of very great intensity at its origin about 2,000 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs in the Coloba Observatory at 7hrs. 40 mins. yesterday (I.S.T.)

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 26-12-32.

at 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 73.3 deg. F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.18 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.99 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of instrument above mean sea level.

BHATIA SPORTS

Under the auspices of the Sixth Bhatia Sports Committee, a 50-mile cycle race will take place on 14th Jan. 1933. Application forms can be had from Khadi Bhandar, 396, Kalbadevi Road, and Odhavji Keshavji, Govind Chawk, Mooljji Jetha Cloth Market.

The closing date for receiving the applications is 31st instant.

LOHANA UNDERGRADUATES ELOCUTION COMPETITION:—

The above elocution competition will be held under the auspices of the Lohana Debating Union at China Baug, to-day (Tuesday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) with Mr. V. K. Adhia, B.A. A.B.T., Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Jamnagar-Railway in the chair.

LOHANA SWADESHI BAZAR:—

The above badar inaugurated at Thakurdwar Road, Halai Lohana Mahajan Wadi, Bhuleshwar, is open for the public (from 4 p.m. to 9 p.m. (S.T.). To-day's amusement programme from 6 to 9 p.m. (S.T.) is: Scientific Music of Dayarambhai and comic performances of Mr. Munshi.

PATHE CINEMA

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1932

THE LONDON CONFERENCE, A FAILURE

The London Conference is over. They have tried one more gathering; but the fundamental differences between the Indian and the British Conservative view-points are impossible to disguise, and much more so to overcome. The valedictory platitudes are no doubt fulsome and mouthfilling; but they will mislead or delude none except those who want to be misled. The Conference has only served to make disagreement more evident than agreement.

THEY ARE NOT AGREED.

Let us take a brief review of this patent Disagreement. They are not agreed about the form and function of the Federation, nor even as to the date when it is to come into force. Sir Samuel Hoare has endeavoured to befog the issue by a meticulous enumeration of technical and mechanical difficulties; but these would not even have been mentioned if they had been substantially agreed even on the principle of Federation and Central Responsibility. The fact then emerges, stark and naked, that they are not agreed whether a proper Federation will be formed, whether all the States would enter, whether those who join Provinces or States, would have an equal status in all matters. Not being agreed on these vital issues, they could naturally have no agreement on the relatively smaller question of the date of inauguration of the new regime. Sir Samuel is thrown back upon vague assurances; and Sir Tej on an ominous suspension of judgment as to the intentions of the British Government.

NOT THE LAST WORD.

They have not agreed as to the composition, size and functions of the Federal Legislature. They are not agreed as to its relations to the Federal Executive. The States demand regarding the formation of governments and their exact responsibility has been formulated, but the rest of India would have none of it. The States have not said the last word on it. There is room for negotiation here,—if only there had been agreement on the fundamentals. The British Government may be generous to one community in British India at the expense of the other. Sir Samuel Hoare says they have accepted the Muslim demand for a one-third representation in the Central Legislature, so far as British India is concerned. But even he cannot make that proportion accepted by the States, and so make it the common feature for the country as a whole. Would the Mussalman die-hards be content with this juggling?

HARPING ON TECHNICAL DETAIL.

They have agreed (?) to the principle of making Sindh and Orissa new provinces. But Sir Samuel Hoare is impressive on the technical details remaining still to be worked out for giving effect to this principle. Hence agreement even on that head is more showy than substantial. And even when the principle has been implemented, the question would yet remain as to the status and financing of these new Provinces,—Orissa perhaps even more of a Deficit province than Sindh,—in the Federal organisation. They have not agreed as to their representation in the Federal Legislature, and the degree of their subordination, if at all, to the national executive.

WIDE GULF IN OUTLOOK.

They have not agreed as to the relations between the Executive and the Legislature, nor as between the National Government and the Provinces. The distribution of powers and functions between the several organs of Government, and the several units of the Federation, is admittedly a matter still under investigation. The present indications only suffice to reveal the large margin for disagreement inherent in the mutually divergent view-points with which the several interests concerned approach the problem.

HOARE'S HEDGE.

The question likewise of the restrictions, limitations, or safeguards as against the national Federal Government of India, in the interests of the British investor and economic exploiter in this country, still remains a dead obstruction. Sir Samuel may describe it as the hedge to protect an unwary traveller on a dark road. It is bound to operate in practice as the stone wall that would impede India's management of her own finances, her own credit and currency, as she in her wisdom should deem fit and proper for her own interests. Sir Samuel has been refreshingly frank in this matter. He has roundly told his Indian colleges on the Conference, that the British Investor is nervous about this transfer of financial responsibility to the Indian Government of the future; and that the British Government feel themselves bound in honour to safeguard 'their' interests. So agreement on this vital issue is impossible. If these Safe-

MORTGAGEE'S TRUSTEE.

If these Safeguards take the form of a definite curb on the Indian Government, the latter will find its supposed powers of self-government wholly illusory. Even with a Reserve Bank,—which would probably be an imperium in imperio, a sort of a Mortgagee's Trustee functioning in the most important key position in the Indian economic and financial system, these financial restrictions and limitations would not be less galling, and unworkable. They are, therefore, not at all agreed on this most vital of the requirements of a sound federal government under the new regime.

THE DEFENCE PROBLEM.

They are not agreed on the control of the army, the Indianisation of its personnel, the use of the troops on the frontiers of India or outside. They are not agreed on the preparation and discussion of the Defence Budget, or on the main principles of policy governing the maintenance of a standing army at all. The British representatives insist upon an exclusive control by the British Crown in matters of army organisation, and policy. The Indian representatives, even of the Sapru school, must realise, that self-government would be impossible if the main instrument of power remains outside the authority of the national Government. Even the most moderate of moderate Indian financiers,—even be it Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas's own self,—cannot but see that there can be no hope for the successful working of the new machinery, if Army expenditure is utterly and entirely outside the control of the national Government of India, and so impossible to bring within a policy of rigorous retrenchment. The British have their own reasons,—not all of which can be publicly avowed,—for demanding and retaining the control of India's machinery for defence. The Indian conferenciers were, even if aware of these hidden springs, unable to controvert the British maxims of Imperialist policy. For they have at bottom a consciousness of class sympathy with the Britishers in the exploitation of the masses.

VITAL DISAGREEMENT.

They are not agreed as to the position and guarantees of the permanent servant of the State in India, particularly as regards the foreign elements involved therein. They are not agreed as to the scale of remuneration for public service in the future India. The Indians at the Conference must have realised by now that it is uneconomic to continue such a heavily paid overhead staff as the Steel-frame of the Indian Civil and other Services constitute. But the British have no intention to forego their opportunities as embodied in these emoluments of public service in India. Hence the disagreement on this point is both vital and unbridgeable.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS.

They are not agreed as to the position of the individual citizen, in British India or the States, vis-a-vis the Government. They are not agreed as to the nature and scope of the Fundamental Rights of Citizenship, nor even as to the principle of declaring such rights and guaranteeing them by the Constitution. They are not agreed as to the place of Sovereignty in the future Government of India, nor on the limits of Self-Determinism, nor on the nature of Paramountcy, nor even on the wording of the Instrument of Accession for the States, or of Instructions to the Viceroy.

WHAT IS THE RESULT?

What then have the members of the Third Round Table Conference agreed upon? Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru stated that the future constitution would be unworkable, if such a large section of the leaders of India as is comprised in the Congress, remain in jail, and therefore disaffected to the new regime. Sir Samuel Hoare says he desires the co-operation and goodwill of every section of the Indian public. He admits that there have been growing evidence of such desire being reciprocated in India. And yet he has nothing but vague generalities to offer in reply to Sir Tej's demand for an immediate release of Mahatma Gandhi and his co-adjutors to consider the new constitution, and to offer their co-operation if the latter feel it possible to do so under the regime fashioned out in this maze of disagreements.

What then has the Conference accomplished?

PROGRESSIVE MYSORE

The report on the administration of Mysore for the year 1931-32 shows that the State continues to hold a leading position among the progressive States of the country. The State's progress was naturally much handicapped by the prevailing economic depression, but the Budget was nearly balanced through timely retrenchment, the Maharaja himself making a contribution of 2 lakhs of rupees from his privy purse to meet the financial crisis. We note, however, that despite agricultural depression on an unprecedented scale the land revenue for the year recorded an increase of over Rs. 13 lakhs. It is explained that the increase was due to the collection of heavy arrears; but one cannot but fear that the simultaneous collection of current revenue as well as old arrears in the present circumstances must have been a hardship to many peasants.

WELCOME DECREASE.

The Excise revenue marks a welcome drop of over 11 lakhs, but there was an unwelcome though small rise in the consumption of opium. The report seems to explain away the sinister significance of the rise by saying that the incidence of this particular taxation per head of population was only about 2.9 pies. But the public is less concerned with the financial aspect of opium than with the moral and physical injury to the people through the spread of opium. And in so far as the opium revenue is so small the people are entitled to ask why a progressive State like Mysore should not lead the country by foregoing that small revenue and speedily abolish the use of opium except for medicinal purposes.

(Continued from Column 5)

INDUSTRIAL POLICY.

In promoting industries, large and small, through State aid in a variety of ways, Mysore is a model to most other States and provinces in India. Its persistent efforts to foster the Iron Industry and also silk and sandalwood oil industries in the State are well-known. Recently it has given special attention to the promotion of home industries in general and Khaddar in particular. The experimental Khadi centre at Badnaval is reported to be a complete success, the Government Departments themselves purchasing Khadi worth Rs. 8,670 from that centre alone. More centres are, accordingly being opened in other parts of the State, chiefly by District Boards. Commendable as these efforts are, we feel that the Government as well as Local Boards can and should do a great deal more to promote Khaddar.

A SET-BACK.

In respect of Education, Mysore compares well with most States and provinces in India, but is still behind States like Travancore and Baroda. The report reveals a set-back in the progress of public instruction in the year under report, as there were during the year only 7,914 educational institutions with 3,09,788 pupils as against 8,315 institutions with a strength of 3,23,046 students in the previous year. The decrease in the number of both schools and scholars is too large to be explained away by the Government's plea of consolidation. Most regrettable is the reduction in the number of Depressed Class children attending schools from 16,000 to 15,000.

FULFIL THE HOPE.

So far as constitutional progress is concerned, Mysore is a fairly ahead of other States, but far behind British India and much farther behind the attainable democratic ideal which the people of the State justly cherish. The present Legislature of Mysore, despite its exterior democratic form, is essentially an advisory body, the Maharaja being still an absolute ruler. But public opinion in the State is so strong and organised in favour of responsible government that there are many, both in Mysore and outside, who cherish the hope that ere long Mysore will lead all the States in promoting responsible Government. We look both to the people of the State and its ruler to expedite the fulfilment of that hope.

"Free Their Tied Hands"

Temple Trustees Should Be Permitted By Legislation To Allow Access To All Hindus

BOMBAY WOMEN'S APPEAL TO VICEROY TO ACCORD IMMEDIATE SANCTION FOR INTRODUCTION OF BILL

To impress upon the Viceroy the urgent necessity of giving his permission for introduction of the Bill brought forward by Dr. Subbaroyan in the Madras Legislative Council the women of Bombay met on Monday afternoon in the Vanita Vishrama Hall and passed a resolution to that effect.

Mrs. Lilawati Banker explaining the objects of the meeting said the hands of the trustees of the temple at Guruvayur were tied by law and it was with a view to removing the obstacles in the way of the great work now being done by the Mahatma that they had met there to request the Viceroy to give his immediate permission to the introduction of Dr. Subbaroyan's Bill in the Madras Legislative Council. Hitherto the Government had professed neutrality in religious matters, but now that the majority of educated and intelligent opinion was in favour of doing away with all legal obstacles in the way of temple entry by the untouchables she hoped the Viceroy would not take shelter behind it.

URGENT MATTER

The matter was an unjust one and the life of Mahatma Gandhi was at stake and he did not permit of any further delay.

EVERY PROVINCE SHOULD PASS SUCH BILL.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale said it was essential that similar Bills should be passed by the various provincial legislative bodies in India for furthering the cause and upholding the rights of Harijans. If Harijans could enter the Guruvayur temple on Ekadashi day, and no pollution has thereby caused, she did not see why they should not be allowed to do so on other days.

Mrs. Jaishri Raiji then placed the resolution before the meeting. (These have already been published)

Lady Setalwad thought it was their duty to do at least this much for the Harijans, seeing that the caste Hindus had failed in their duty all these years. She did not think that they could have the least objection to the resolution, as only by coming into contact with the caste Hindus. Could the Harijans to expect to help in the work of their own up-lift.

MR. JAISUKHLAL MEHTA ON ZAMORIN'S ATTITUDE

They all know that the temple entry question at Guruvayur had now become a live issue said Mr. J. N. Mehta and Bombay was going to send a huge memorial to the Zamorin in pressing on him the necessity of giving his permission for removing the ban. So far the Zamorin had refused to act according to the wishes of the public and had taken shelter behind the existing and antiquated laws, which were over-weighted against the Harijans. They had no alternative, therefrre, but to alter the laws against the entry of Harijans into the Guruvayur and other temples. That could be done only by mobilising public opinion and it was essential to hold as many public meetings as possible throughout the country and pass resolutions in favour of the necessary and long delayed reform.

He did not attach much importance to the supposed neutrality which they have told, the authorities were observing in all religious matters. He could give many instances in which the Government had taken definite sides and thrown their weight in favour of reforms and he mentioned the case of Sarda Bill.

Therefore, the sooner the Viceroy gave his permission for the introduction of Dr. Subbaroyan's Bill the better it would be for the Hindu community, as well as Gandhiji, for the latter would not be able to stand another prolonged fast without endangering his life. The public earnestly hoped that their request to the Viceroy would result in immediate action on his part.

NO DANGER TO HINDUISM.

Mrs. Ratanbai Mehta said no religion other than Hindu disallowed its followers from entering places of worship and it was time for them to effect this necessary refom and fall in line with other religions. It was foolish to say that Hindu religion would be in danger if the Harijans were allowed to enter temples. The Hindu community could neglect the inherent rihgt of the Harijans only as its peril.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

Notes of the Day

Appeal For Justice.

Professor Durkhal, Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Varnashrama Swaraj Sangh Conference has sent a telegram to the Viceroy protesting on behalf of the Sangh against any legislative measures on purely religious matters. He invokes the Queen's Proclamation and prays that its spirit should not be sacrificed to the outcry of powerful religious dissenters." The learned professor forgets that it is not religious "dissent" which seeks the introduction of this moderate reform of allowing temple-entry to all Hindus, irrespective of caste; it is the voice of Hindu humanity whose conscience is awake, pleading for justice to the harijans. The Shastris and the defenders of 'Varnashrama' are on very debatable ground when they exalt a usage in the form of exclusion from the House of God to a particular class of human beings The broad-minded among them deny that the Shastras ever enjoined this cruel practice.

Bombay Women's Lead.

All that the Viceroy is expected to do just now is not to withhold his assent to the introduction of Dr. Subbarayon's bill in the Madras Legislative Council. He should give that Council the opportunity of deciding the issue. The meeting of the Hindu women of Bombay on Monday afternoon appealed to him to grant immediate sanction to the introduction of the measure and the whole country will be gratified that Bombay's women have taken the lead in concentrating upon this issue. It is of vital importance because it will determine Gandhiji's action regarding his fast. He may be persuaded to postpone it, until the Madras Council decides the temple entry question.

Apathetic Rate-payers.

Referring to the recent Municipal by-election in the C Ward in Bombay, the "Statesman" remarks that a total poll of 2,039 from a roll of nearly 24,000 "is discouraging for those who hold that, given the opportunity, the people will make their voice heard." The poll was certainly very disappointing but it was an exceptional case and even from that more than one inference can be drawn. In this connection it is interesting to note that in the recent Municipal elections in England the percentage of voting was very low, being only 36 per cent in a city like Birmingham and 28 in Barking. And Lord Jessel, President of the National Union of Ratepayer's Association has expressed the view, that the outstanding lesson of the recent Municipal elections is that the public are apathetic in respect of Municipal affairs. But one cannot jump from this suddenly to the conclusion about the Englishmen's capacity for Municipal or National Self-Government.

A Challenge To Mr. Acharya.

Juggling with certain population figures that are themselves unreliable Mr. M. K. Acharya has attempted to make out that the majority of the people in the Ponnani taluka are against temple entry by harijans, Apart from the value of his figures or his methods of interpreting them, is he prepared to accept the verdict of the majority of the people in the matter? If he is, it should be easy to arrange for referendums in various places with his own co-operation. In any case, if he values public opinion, he should not have any objection to a new usage or law according to which only those public Hindu temples will be thrown open to the harijans where a clear majority of the temple goers are in support of the reform.

FEDERATION IS EMERGING

(R. T. C. Service.)

LONDON, Dec. 25

Views of Hindus, Muslims and Justicites were given to Reuter today. Mr. N. C. Kelkar was reluctant to comment on the results of the Conference in the shaping of which he had participated in his own way. However, he considered that the results were not as bad as he had apprehended when he accepted the invitation to the Conference, but they were not as good as he had wished. He felt sure that the Federation and responsibility in the Centre was emerging, though the latter would be hedged round in essential matters.

That the Provincial autonomy would not be imposed till the Federation and responsibility in the Centre were established, he regarded as a proof of earnestness of the Government to give responsibility in the Centre, but it was not the time to say whether the constitution should be accepted or rejected. Also it was too soon for the action by way of forming parties and issuing manifestoes. Nothing would be lost by little waiting for formulating definite policies of action. "Personally I am at ease about February and then it is even chance as both Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Sankey have said, that no chairs would remain vacant on the Select Committee."

MUSLIMS' SOLIDARITY.

Mr. Ghuznavi said that without doubt the most important feature was a complete solidarity which the Moslems had maintained till end. The franchise proposals were now more acceptable to Moslems and with regard to certain aspects of relations between the Centre and Provinces, the Moslems had explained their view point and left no room for misunderstanding. They had also helped to bring about decisions in the sphere of law and order acceptable to the Moslem opinion. The Moslem team-work had largely contributing towards defeating the different treatment of Bengal and the Punjab from the rest of India in connection with law and order. He hoped that the substantial part, if not all, of jute-tax would be allocated to Bengal

STILL LARGE FIELD TO BE COVERED.

Sir A. P. Patro said that there was yet a very large field to be covered on which an agreement had been impossible. Nevertheless, he felt satisfied with the spirit that had actuated the Conference. The ground on which the future constitution would be based was now made clear. It was also clear that the British Government and the Secretary of State were sincerely anxious to press on with the work. Sir Samuel Hoare's statement was definite with regard to defence and finance—pivotal points of the Federal structure. Sir S. Hoare was throughout very helpful. Immediate steps would have to be taken to reconcile all sections of political thought in India. The Government should take early steps to create better situation in India.—Reuter.

(Continued from Column 7)

new President, Mrs. Huidecooper. Several activities are being planned.

Mr. Pessumal Chandvani kindly offered some help in the cause of girls' education, and women's welfare work at old Sukkur. According to my advice the proffered help was placed at the disposal of the local Hindu Education Society, who were advised to add English classes to their Vernacular School, the Tirithbai Girls' School. The Organiser has been placed on the managing committee and finds the work has progressed beautifully.

WOMEN'S HEALTH AND EDUCATION SOCIETY

Activities For Year 1931-32

The following are extracts from the eighth annual report, submitted by the Life Organiser of the working of the Women's Health and Education Society, Shikarpur (Sind), (for the year 1931-32):—

It is satisfactory to report that the service rendered by the Society has progressively increased, but it is disconcerting to note that the grants have dwindled and the endowments have been stationary. Thus during the year 603 Maternity cases have been conducted as against 408 conducted last year, giving a monthly average of 53 against 34 last year. The Child Welfare branch located in the Ishwaribai Maternity Home has also been rendering service. As regards educational work, Vernacular Final Examination has been popularised. The 1st prize still going to our school, besides recognition of our institution as a training centre for lady teachers. The English branch of our Girls' High School has 73 girls and 6 teachers instead of 52 girls and 5 teachers last year, and the Sindhi branch has 152 girls and 6 teachers against 118 girls and 5 teachers last year. But we have reached the limit of our available funds and accommodation, and unless those interested in the cause, whether the Educational Department or Municipality or the Public or voluntary workers help us, it will be difficult to keep up this volume of work, or keep pace with natural development there of. Every week we have to refuse admission to girls seeking admission into our school We therefore, appeal to those desirous of helping this good cause to come forward.

HEALTH WORK.

The Ishwaribai Maternity Home is still located at Lakhi Gate, the staff continues the same as last year.

The Red Cross Maternity Home at Sultan Kote continues to do good work and has conducted 36 maternity cases during the year.

Seth Chellasing's donation of Rs. 75 a month, and the kind donations of other friends to the Red Cross, and our society's donation of Rs. 300 and a room, rendered possible the running of the Child Welfare Centre.

The infant mortality death rate for the first five years as worked out from Municipal records shows that whereas infant mortality stood at 39 per cent. before the advent of the Health visitor, it stood at 26 per cent.; thereafter, a saving of 13 children out of every hundred born. It is in the hands of the Municipality and the generous donors of Shikarpur to save unnecessary wastage of infant life.

Lantern lectures were delivered as usual, here and in the mofussil a porty going out to the villages.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

Ishwaribai Girls School has been making good progress. There are at present 73 girls and 6 teachers in the English branch and 152 girls and 6 teachers in the Sindhi branch, as against 22 girls and 5 teachers in the English and 118 girls and5 in the Sindhi branch last year. Owing to shortage of funds, and want of accommodation further admissions to the Sindhi branch are being refused.

We have had several distinguished visitors this year.

VERNACULAR FINAL AND TRAINING COLLEGE.

Our pioneer efforts have borne fruit. As one of the high officials in the educational department kindly remarked, the school would have justified its existence even if it had done nothing more than popularising Vernacular Final Examination among girls, and establishing an examination centre in Shikarpur. We made a beginning by sending 12 girls for that examination last year, and this year 30 girls appeared from our and other schools. The first prize still fell to the lot of one of our girls.

During the year 15 girls appeared for Home Hygiene out of whom 12 passed, and 15 appeared for Home Nursing out of whom 8 passed.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

The Organiser found time to continue his weekly training classes for primary school male and female teachers. This keeps the teachers thinking of doing their teaching work better, and not lapsing into easy idleness.

EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITION.

A very successful inter-school educational Geographic Exhibition was also organised by the Organizer.

The Kanya Pathshalla Nawabshah is doing good work. There are 90 girls on the rolls and 3 teachers. It teaches upto the 5th vernacular. A statement of its accounts is given in the appendix.

OTHER ACTIVITIES.

The Bal Mandir activity at Hyderabad has borne fresh fruit in the shape of Nari Sabha Bal Mandir in Gur Sungat. It has been well started and it is hoped will now continue to do useful work.

The Rural Welfare Association, Karachi is now alert, under its

(Continued in column 6).

A PAGE FROM AFGHAN HISTORY

Why Ghulam Nabi Khan Sought Re-Entry Into Kabul

(By G. K. N.)

Long since the majority of newspapers in India have been unanimously justifying the measures of the Afghan Government, taken against the treacherous activities of late Ghulam Nabi Khan, whose disloyalty and treason belying the Afghan national spirit have been notorious. One, nevertheless, regrets to say that a few newspapers perversely misrepresent the facts and refer in a misleading way to the affair, regardless of the correct information available to them. I should like to state the broad facts, having investigated the affairs and deem it necessary to uncover the mystery as disclosed to me through reliable sources on the spot, supported by trustworthy and dispassionate correspondents from Kabul.

HIS PERSONAL CHARACTER.

There was much of malevolence and a propensity for mischief in the composition of Ghulam Nabi Khan. His life was a series of conspiracies and was stated to abound in atrocities. In the beginning of his career, i.e., in the time of Amir Habibullah Khan, he fell foul of a distinguished General Abdul Ahmad Khan of Ghazni, who, an influential personality, was a sincere well-wisher and a loyal statesman of the then Government. Ghulam ..abi Khan entered his house at night in company with dacoits, who were his friends, and murdered in cold blood the General in his bed. On inquiries, the whole gang was arrested with Ghulam Nabi Khan as leader and were punished with imprisonment.

For unknown reasons, in Amanullah Khan's regime, Ghulam Nabi Khan was honoured with high positions at Moscow, Ankora and Paris, though often accused of trading in contraband. European papers frequently adversely commented on his unintelligible position in this respect. An inquiry into his conduct was postponed from time to time.

In the time of Bacha Saqao, and the invasion of Kabul by him, the same Ghulam Nabi Khan once again manoeuvered almost to the ruin of his motherland. He pretended to attack the cowardly Bacha Saqao and having reached Mazzar-Sheriff pillaged the countryside along his march and finally escaped to Europe as a fugitive bandit loaded with the plunder from the unhappy inhabitants and the Government treasury. During his stay in Europe as a refugee, the Secret propaganda against the Afghan Government was his favourite pursuit, and his sensual mode of life brought disgrace on the national prestige of the Afghans. Yet the Government of His Majesty Nadir Shah at his request to return to Afghanistan on the strong recommendation of his brother Ghulam Siddiq Khan favoured him with the permit of re-entry into the country.

WHY DID HE SEEK RETURN TO KABUL?

The question in itself could be easily answered by a glance at Ghulam Nabi's antecedents. When a man of his callous and adventurous nature, with an admixture of sanctimoniousness and vice came to know that the atrocities of his earlier days, especially the murder of General Abdul Ahmed Khan, the unlawful trade and the virtual sack of Mazar-Sheriff and the neighbouring territory had so far left him immune, he schemed for his return to Kabul in the hope of misleading the ignorant Afghan tribes by a propaganda to subvert the present modernised and enlightened Government. It was, however, no easy task to outmanoeuvre the wide-awake officials of the day. The security so far enjoyed by him and the undisturbed possession of unlawful gains emboldened him to hatch a plot for rebellion in the heart of Afghanistan, as he used to plan abroad. He entered the country with the same sinister designs and hoped that his arrival in Kabul would hasten the harvest he had been expecting, and he reckoned upon the internal disturbances breaking out into a civil war similar to the recent one. As a matter of fact, his treasonous activities conducted by means of his private agents and correspondence in different parts of the land culminated in the revolt of the Derrikhel tribe. Some of his emissaries were caught red-handed with his secret letters by the tribes of the south and marched off to Kabul He was summoned to render his explanation along with his companions in person and to offer his defence. But as the truth of the charge could not be denied in the face of the living documentary evidence before the Tribunal consisting of the Ministers and representatives of various provinces and the Jamiat-ul-Ulema, the latter unanimously passed the final judgement, sentencing him to the extreme penalty of the law, along with his three companions, who had participated in the conspiracy. In the same way, many of the spies were arrested on their mission to dangerously subvert the peace of Afghanistan.

While the Derri-Khel had broken out into a revolt, the War Minister happened to tour Gardez, and endeavoured his best for a compromise and pacify the agitation through the instrumentality of other tribes by means of a display of clemency and persuasion. But the recalcitrant elements were not so easily to be reconciled to reason. Rather, they convinced the Government officials of their determination to help the State criminals to escape from the country and not to assist the Government in their arrest. Accordingly the Derri-Khel was attacked after due consultation with the other tribes and military action was reluctantly resorted to, having previously adopted measures for the protection of women, children and old men. At last, this rebellious tribe on the arrest of the mischievous leaders surrendered loyally and the brief history of the agitation came to a tranquil close. In short, His Majesty King Nadir Shah, being pleased with the tribes of southern Afghanistan, who gave proofs of their loyalty and self-sacrifice, favoured them with sanads in token of their meritorious and patriotic services. This is, in brief, the episode of the trial and execution of Ghulam Nabi Khan, which I have ascertained from unimpeachable sources.

PRINTER & PUBLISHER OF BENARES PRESS SENTENCED

BENARES, Dec. 26.

Mr. Pannalal, I. C. S., District Magistrate, Benares convicted Mathura Prasad, proprietor and printer of the Local Mathura Printing Works and Kuber Singh, publisher and bookseller under Section 124-a I. P. C. (sedition) for printing and publishing a book of stories in Hindi entitled "Bag ki Sair" which has already been declared forfeited to His Majesty and sentenced the former to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 and the latter to one year's rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 500.—A. P.

Fatal Bus Accident In Madras

MADRAS, Dec. 26.

A serious bus accident occurred this morning near Poonamalle as a result of which the Bus Driver was killed instantaneously, and a woman and a passenger were seriously injured. It is stated that another bus was about to overtake this one, when it swerved and dashed against a tree.—A. P.

Clear Line Message

MADRAS, Dec. 26.

"Sir Samuel Hoare's frank unambiguous pronouncement has not only cleared his own position with regard to his attitude towards Federation and Central Responsibility, but also cleared a number of difficult subsidiary issues that have been pending in a manner that must facilitate the progress of further work" says the "Hindu", commenting on Sir Samuel's statement. The paper expresses confidence that if India Government only acts with a a vision at this juncture, they would be able to effect a welcome change in the political atmosphere.—A. P.

Pabna Search

PABNA, Dec. 22.

The house of Pandit Basan'a Kumar Bidyabinode, editor, "Pabna Hitaishi," a vernacular weekly, was searched by the police this morning. Nothing incriminating is said to have been found. —A. P.

FARIDPUR CONSPIRACY

"Need For Condign Punishment"

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE'S REMARKS

FARIDPUR, Dec. 24.

Mr. A. C. Banerjee, Special Magistrate, delivering judgment yesterday in the case for conspiracy to commit dacoity against 4 youths held that some young men of Faridpur town entered into a conspiracy to raise funds by any means for defending the persons connected with the Rajbari Bomb case and for helping the poor.

Concluding the Magistrate held that it had been argued on behalf of the defence that Heramba was a creature of the police and that the whole story and Heramba's confession also was a got-up one. It was impossible for him to take the assertion seriously. It was preposterous to assert that the police force of this district from the Superintendent of Police downwards would combine to concoct such a case and that Heramba would act as a willing tool in their hands and agree to put his head into the halter at their suggestions.

MUST BE HELD TO BE TERRORISTS.

His concluding remark was that under the rules framed by the Government the accused must be held to be terrorists, and the deliberate and serious nature of their offence and the motive underlying it were strongly to be condemned and no doubt called for a condign punishment. Of the four accused Rabindra Guha appeared to him to be the worst offender. It was he who was one of the three persons who originally conceived the idea.

The accused were Heramba Chandra Roy Chowdhury, a cloth and Bidi merchant of the local Chawk bazar, Hridaya Kanta Das, a 4th year student of the local Rajendra College, Sachindra Nath Mitra, and Rabindra Nath Guha. They were sentenced as reported yesterday to various terms of imprisonment ranging from five to three years.

Of these Heramba and Rabi suffered imprisonment in connection with the Civil Disobdience movement, while Sachindra and Hridaya were members of the first batch of the Satyagrahis who left Faridpur for Contai to break the Salt Law. Tre accused did not examine any witness in defence. —A. P.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

Postponed Till April Next

The General Secretary of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference writes from Lahore:—"In view of the prevalance in Lahore of Small-pox in an epidemic form and in accordance with certain suggestions received from outside, it had been decided to postpone the next Session of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference to Easter holidays in April, 1933. It was further decided that the Reception Committee should continue its activities and take necessary steps to make the Session successful."

HOUSE SEARCHES AND ARREST

Arambag Congressmen Jailed

CHINSURAH, Dec. 23.

Tre house in French Chandernagar of Prokash Das who was arrested on Saturday night on the Grand Trunk Road near Chinsurah along with Sachindra Kar Gupta, who had escaped from the Midnapore Central Jail, was searched. Some papers are said to have been taken possession of by the police.

Another house at Melki within Uttarpara police station was searched, and a man named Anhoc Sing was arrested, it is said in connection with a political case in Behar.

JAILED FOR HOLDING DEMONSTRATION.

A worker of Arambag, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months for holding a demonstration in the local court compound with a Congress flag. —A. P.

Munshiganj Convictions

MUNSHIGANJ (Dacca), Dec. 24.

Surendra Chandra Mukherjee Manmatha Nath Shome and Ardhendu Gupta were sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment each under Section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act, Manmatha Nath Shome is said to be connected with the Congress Postal Service in Vikrampur.

Nanigopal Bhattacharjee and Binode Behari Chakraverty were each sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 67 of the Special Powers Ordinance in connection with picketing before the Excise shop at Purabazar.—A. P.

OLD MAN KNOCKED DOWN BY TRAIN DIES ON SPOT

BOMBAY, Monday.

To-day at about 3 p.m. Govind Krishna Gogate, a Hindu, aged 75 residing at Sewri with his family was crossing the Bombay Port Trust Railway lines with a basket on his head. When he heard a whistle of a train, he got confused and tried to cross the down line towards the west, and in doing so, he was knocked down by an engine which was proceeding by the up line from Wadala towards the Grain Depot His left leg was cut off from his thigh, and he subsequently died on the spot

Joint Electorates: Outstanding Achievement Of Unity Conference

(Continued from opage 1.)

had given her all including her beloved son who was in jail at Dehra Dun and her husband who had died in service of country. She appealed to them all to work agreement without fear.

THAT 'LONELY PRISONER"

Agreement was sort of key to release of that lonely prisoner at Yeroda. Once they had that key let them not misplace it.

Maulana Hifzur Rahman spoke on behalf of Jamait-Ul-Ulema while Prof. S. K. Rudra supported agreement on behalf of Indian Christians. Devidas Gandhi who followed said that he and his Congress friends must remember fight was not complete yet.

Mrs. Goshi Ben Captain declared that Gandhiji had freed Indian womanhood and it was women of India who were preaching a message of love and unity.

Mr. Aney wanted them to declare by new year that they would have united India.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha on behalf of Parsis emphatically declared that Allahabad was making history.

HAPPY AUGURY

Sarladevi Chaudharani moved resolution congratulating sub-Committee on its splendid achivement. Dr. Mrs. Reddy seconded resolution and Rani Rajwade assured women in Indian States were watching their efforts most sympathetically. Dr. Syed Mahmud then announced that was happy augury that Conference had come to a close on eve Malaviya's 72nd birthday which would fall on X'mas day synchronising unity movement with birth of Christmas and hence good will to all over the world. He also moved resolution congratulating Burman people on stand they made against separation. He said Burma owed its religious and culture to India and crushing defeat reaction had suffered there was final verdict of Burmease to cast their lot with India. He welcomed them and their decision and hoped they would join cause of Unity movement in India. Resolution was seconded by Dr. Moonje and was carried.

Pandit Malaviya then thanked all those who had made Unity possible individually and collectively. He also paid tribute to Indian Press for very helpful and encouraging attitude towards their long labours and group of pressmen who day after day and all through cold and winter nights had gathered round him and had always kind word for him and ardous task he had had before him, and declared Conference adjourned till date to be announced later. It was also announced that Committee would meet at Calcutta on 27 December.

The Conference then broke up at late hour in night and Christmas bells had already begun to be rung from neighbouring churches. Prof. Rudra wished all many happy returns of day and eventful new year.

SECOND BATCH FOR ANDAMANS

Forty Prisoners In All

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25.

A fresh batch of forty political prisoners were deported to the Andamans at the beginning of this week. This second batch consisted of 37 prisoners from Bengal and 3 from Behar. This batch of prisoners include those convicted and sentenced in the Chittagong Armoury Raid Case Chittagong Dynamite Case, Mechuabazar Bomb Case, Sarisabar Bomb Case, Puthia Mail Robbery Case, Atharabari Mail Robbery Case, Barisal Zilla School Robbery Case Mymensingh Arms Act Case Motihari (Behar) Conspiracy Case, Patna (Behar) Conspiracy Case, Charmagoria Dacoity Case, and in several Other Arms Act Cases in the provinces.—"Liberty."

Two Volunteers Arrested

BOMBAY, Monday.

Two volunteers were arrested this afternoon at 2 p.m. at Dawa Bazar for picketing. One worker was arrested at Thakurdwar.

126 NON-OFFICIAL BILLS LAPSE

Assembly Prorogation Sequel

NEW DELHI, Dec. 24.

The prorogation of the last session of the Legislative Assembly by the Governor-General has resulted in the lapse of about 126 non-official Bills in respect of which notice of motion for leave to introduce had been received. Under the Rules of the House the prorogation of the session necessitates the demand of fresh notices, if the Bills are to be proceeded with. The Members of the Assembly are being informed by the Assembly Department about it. They are also being circularised regarding Bills pending before the House at one stage or another.

Of these 12 are official and 17 non-official Bills. The former include Workmen's Compensation Amendment Bill which was introduced in February last and circulated for eliciting public opinion and was subsequently referred to a Select Committee during the last Simla session. The other official Bills are the Indian Merchant Shipping Amendment Bill, the Indian Income-tax Amendment Bills the Land Acquisition Amendment Bill, the Children Pledging of Labour Bill, the Indian Medical Council Bill, the Hedjaz Pilgrims Bill and the Auxiliary Force Amendment Bill.

Among the 17 non-official Bills which might be taken up during the next session are Mr. Chetty's Bills relating to amendment in Indian Trusts Act, Removal of Disabilities of Untouchables and Provention of Dedication of Devadasis.

Three Bills by Sir H. S. Gour are the Hindu Marriages Dissolution Bill, the Children's Protection Bill and the Income-tax Amendment Bill.

There are two Bills of Sardar Sant Singh aiming at amendment of the Registration and Limitation Acts and of Criminal Procedure Code.

ABOLITION OF UNTOUCHABILITY.

An ineresting feature of the Bills which have lapsed is that they include one by Mr. S. C. Mitra about the abolition of untouchability. Of these non-official Bills which would require to be renotified, 20 aim at amending the Income-tax Act, nine at amending Code of Criminal Procedure while twenty-four mean to being about a change in the Musalman Wakf Act. Some of these Bills are by the orthodox section of the House who aim at repeal of the Child Marriage Restraint Act and others are by the advanced section aiming at legalising the Right of Maintenance and Inheritance by Hindu Widows. Some Bills aim at reservation of coastal traffic for Indians and amending Indian States Protection Against Dissaffection Act.—A. P.

Rajbari Arrests

RAJBARI, Dec. 32.

Bankim Chandra Mukerjee said to be a student of class IX of the Pahartali High School Chittagong, was arrested on suspicion by the Goalundo Ghat police on 17th the December last, at the steamer station. He was produced before the Sub-Divisional Officer of Rajbari and then sent to Chittagong under police escort.—A. P.

(Continued from column 7.)

the introduction of this amendment, in so far as it concerns the employer. It will be interesting to note that although this province practically monopolizes the bidi trade of India, it does not grow any tocabbo. This (tobacco) is obtained from Deccan and Gujarat while the covering Tendu leaf is grown in abundance in the jungles In spite of this disability the Bidi trade has during the past twenty years expanded extensively in this province. There are hundreds of large and small bidi making factories in the province particularly, in Bhandara and Jubbulpore districts. These factories afford employment to over a lakh and a half of people. Moreover, this industry which has felt its way in almost every home in the rural areas, is providing reasonable sustance to many poor and agriculturist families in these years of scarcity through which many districts of this province are passing. The daily output of all the factories combined is reckoned at about 40 millions valuing at over half a lakh of rupees Of this nearly three fourths is exported to various and distant parts of India. The C. P. bidis are also exported in large quantities to Burma and Africa. It is therefore generally apprehended that any taxation imposed on tobacco will seriously affect this flourishing trade and would also result in consequential unemployment.

IMPOSITION OF EXCISE ON TOBACCO

C. P. Bidi Trade In Jeopardy

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Some uneasiness prevails among the Bidi Merchants of the Central Provinces, the largest bidi making centre in India concerning the future of this trade on account of the proposed imposition of an excise duty on tobacco. The question of taxing tobacco which was referred to in its report by the Federal Finance Committee, was for some time receiving the serious attention of the Government of India. They had called at Delhi some time ago a conference of provincial representatives to consider this important subject relating to the Indian revenues. Although it failed to arrive at any unanimous or definite decision, the Conference made some interesting suggestions, which the Government of India are now communicating with Local Government.

The former while explaining the views they have tentatively formed in the light of the discussion at the conference desire that the question be approached from the broadest point of view as one affecting the revenues of India as a whole. They do not wish to dwell at this stage on the question how if such a scheme is introduced, the revenue derived from it should be distributed. They however, acknowledge that so long as the principles that at present govern the distribution of revenues remain unchanged the benefit of a tax on tobacco should go mainly if not entirely to the provinces.

NEW PROPOSALS.

Tobacco is so generally subjected to taxation in all parts of the world including some parts of India that though the imposition of such a tax in British India is beset with real difficulties Government think that this ought not to prove insuperable if a proper method of attack could be devised.

The contemplated proposals are:—

(a) the licensing of vend
(b) the levy of excise duty at manufactories and
(c) the imposition of a transport tax.

In regard to the first scheme the consensus of opinion at the conference was that it was practicable and desirable. There however, was a distinct division of opinion in regard to the method to be adopted and the scope of objective of the system in the initial stages. One view was that owing to the possible political effects of any sudden and sweeping innovation affecting the habits of daily life of the people the licensing system should in its inception be purely regulative designed merely to apply in the first instance the minimum of control for the purpose of obtaining information and gradually feeling the way towards more effective revenue producing measure. The fees at the outset should therefore be nominal. The other views were that the fees should even at the outset be high enough to yield an appreciable revenue and that the system of licensing should be universal but that the cultivator should not be taxed for selling his tobacco.

TWO-FOLD DIFFICULTY.

As for the second proposal to impose an excise at all factories the outlook of the representatives generally appeared less hopeful. It was thought in this connection that the difficulties inherent in a system of imposing an excise at factories were two fold; those due to competition between bidis and the cheapest cigarettes and those due to existence of a cottage industry producing bidis. An excise imposed on factories while on corresponding burden was laid on the cottage industry would it is feared, drive the whole industry in cottages. It was therefore thought that the only feasible method of applying an excise would be to apply it to all bidis, that is to say a factory would have to be defined in the broadest possible terms as any place where cigarettes, bidis, cheroots snuff or ball tobacco were manufactured for sale, so that even a single individual making any of these would be regarded as "Factory".

TRANSPORT TAX.

In regard to the transport tax it was believed that, that would be more effective and would also reach all forms of tobacco. Combined with a light excise on regular factories it would obviate the danger to which these would be exposed, if the cottage industry in bidis escaped its share of burden. As for the Indian States it was agreed that failing some agreement with the States whereby they would undertake to introduce arrangements on same lines as those in force in the neighbouring British territory, power would have to be taken to impose an import duty on factory products of the States as was done with regard to the Cotton Excise Duty.

One representative also suggested that if vend fees were to be introduced, the opportunity should be taken to introduce simultaneously vend fees for "Pan". The Government of India have requested Local Governments to let them know their views in this matter also.

Local Governments have been asked to submit their opinion in regard to the various aspects of the question and to state in particular whether they consider it practicable to introduce in the Provincial Legislatures in the near future any measure for the initiation of levy of some form of excise on vend of tobacco. The Government of India do not consider it practicable to undertake central legislaton in the immediate future but are inclined to think that a series of provincial experiments at least as regards vend fees, might enable a comprehensive body of information as to the tobacco trade to be collected, on the basis of which the whole system of taxation might be extended by central legislation.

VIRGIN FREED.

In conclusion the Government of India have laid stress on the importance of initiating at the earliest possible moment practical measures for the exploitation of this almost virgin field of taxation which seems to hold out such tentalising prospects of a really substantial and much needed addition to the revenues of India.

The local Bidi merchants when apprised of these proposals submitted that any taxation on bidis would kill the industry which is enormously growing in this province They pointed out that such a course would also lead to cause unemployment to some extent inasmuch as they would be required to further restrict their activities which were already handicapped owing to severe competition.

The apprehensions aroused by this have been further aggravated by the intention of the Local Government to introduce at the next session of the provincial council, an amendment to the C. P. Juvenile Smoking Bill. Although this Bill was passed in 1929, in order to cheek the growing habit of smoking among the juvenile population it remained almost a dead letter. The proposed amendment which makes juvenile smoking a cognizable offence, is intended to put an effetive and rigorous check on smoking among boys employed for the making of Bidis. It seeks to punish the employer if his boy employees were noticed smoking in factories while preparing bidis.

EMPHATIC PROTEST.

The Gondia Bidi Merchants Association and the Jubbulpore Merchants Association have lodged their emphatic protests against

(Continued in Col. 5.)

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Sriman MANI:——Writes in the "Swadesamitran":——
This is the Astrologer who correctly predicted the future.

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FALL OF RS. 2.28 CRORES IN AGGREGATE VALUE

REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE OF BOMBAY FOR NOVEMBER

The Collector of Customs, has issued the following review of Foreign trade of Bombay for the month of November 1932:—

The aggregate value of the foreign trade of Bombay—imports and exports—for the month of November 1932 amounted to Rs. 12.40 crores, showing a fall of Rs. 2.28 crores or over 15 per cent. as compared with the figures for the corresponding month of the previous year, but an increase of Rs. 4.25 crores or 52 per cent. as compared with those for November 1930. The fall of Rs. 2.28 crores is entirely due to reduced shipments of gold. Arrivals of gold and silver and shipments of merchandise and silver also showed decrease imports of merchandise, however, showed an improvement.

Imports of merchandise were valued at Rs. 4.49 crores, showing an improvement of Rs 1.33 crore or 42 per cent. over the figures for November 1931 and of Rs. 36 lakhs or over 8 per cent. when compared with the same month of the year 1930. The increase of Rs. 1.33 crore is chiefly attributable to larger arrivals of cotton piecegoods (plus 18-14 million yards and plus Rs. 26.13 lakhs), silk—raw and manufactures (plus Rs. 19.76 lakhs), artificial silk piecegoods (plus nearly 6 million yards and plus Rs. 13 lakhs), kerosene oil (plus 2 million gallons and plus 6.54 lakhs), wool manufactures (plus Rs. 6.11 lakhs), sugar (plus 5,297 tons and plus Rs. 5.23 lakhs), artificial silk yarn (plus over half million lbs. and plus Rs. 4.51 lakhs), hardware, excluding cutlery (plus Rs. 4.04 lakhs), glass and glassware (plus Rs. 3.44 lakhs), instruments, apparatus, etc. (plus Rs. 3.34 lakhs), spices (plus Rs. 2.99 lakhs), motor cars including motor wagons, cycles and parts thereof (plus Rs. 2.96 lakhs), coton twist and yarn (plus nearly half million lbs. and plus Rs. 2.41 lakhs) and fruits and vegetables—almonds (plus 2.39 lakhs. On the other hand, there were noticeable decreases in the imports of raw cotton (—1,221 tons and—Rs. 2.29 lakhs), wood and timber (—Rs. 3.71 lakhs) and aniline dyes (—Rs. 2.16 lakhs). Imports of gold amounted to Rs. 9.03 lakhs as against Rs. 22.11 lakhs and Rs. 20.9b lakhs and those of silver to Rs. 7.79 lakhs as against Rs. 26.58 lakhs and Rs. 17.36 lakhs respectively during November 1931 and 1930.

IMPORT DUTY.

The total collections of import duty announced to Rs. 1,55,14,660 (of which Rs. 24,86865 represented duty on articles of luxury) as against Rs. 88,02,450 in November 1931 and Rs. 1,22,-42,016 in October 1932.—A.P.

Exports of Indian produce amounted to Rs. 1.81 crore, showing a fall of Rs. 50 lakhs or over 21 per cent as compared with the figures for November 1931 and of Rs. 1.49 crore or 45 per cent, as compared with those for November 1930. The fall of Rs. 50 lakhs is due to smaller shipments of most of the principle articles, the more important among them being raw cotton (—5,632 tons and —Rs. 25.67 lakhs). cotton manufactures (—Rs. 12,70 lakns), grain, pulse and flour (—8,961 tons and —Rs. 8.31 lakhs) and raw wool (—99,456 lbs. and —Rs. 3.08 lakhs). Exports of gold amounted to —Rs. 5.74 crores as against Rs. 8.43 crores in November 1931 and nil in November 1930 and those of silver to Rs. 3.17 lakhs as against Rs. 6.26 lakhs and nil respectively.

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

Re-exports of foreign merchandise declined by Rs. 6.67 lakhs and Rs. 15.84 lakhs respectively to Rs. 16.67 lakhs.

The trade statistics for the first eight months of the current financial year 1932-33 show an improvement of Rs. 2.38 crores or over 6 per cent. in imports as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of the year 1931-32 but a decline of Rs. 11.69 crores or 23 per cent. as compared with those for the same period of the year 1930-31. In exports, however, they show an improvement of Rs. 7.24 crores or over 16 per cent and of Rs. 11.97 crores or over 30 per cent respectively as compared with the figures for the corresponding months of the years 1931-32 and 1930-31. Imports of gold fell by Rs. 69.71 lakhs and Rs 7.6 crores to Rs. 54.25 lakhs and those of silver by Rs. 1.11 crore and Rs. 4.53 crores to Rs. 94.19 lakhs respectively. Imports of merchandise show an advance of Rs. 4.18 crores as compared with the corresponding period of the year 1931-32 and of Rs. 46.65 lakhs as compared with those for the same period of the year 1930-31. The rise of Rs. 4.18 crores is chiefly attributable to larger arrivals of cotton piecegoods (plus over 115 1/2 million yards and plus Rs. 1.89 crores), raw cotton (plus 15,021 tons and plus Rs. 87.97 lakhs) silk, raw and manufactures (plus Rs. 90.35 lakhs) cotton twist and yarn (plus 5 million lbs. and plus Rs. 36.27 lakhs artificial silk piece-goods (plus 20 1/2 million yards and plus Rs. 31.33 lakhs), wool manufactures (plus 30.11 lakhs), kerosene oil (plus 6 3/4 million gallons and plus Rs. 28.04 lakhs), cotton manufactures (plus Rs. 20.86 lakhs), metals and ores copper (plus Rs. 18.65 lakns), artificial silk yarn (plus 2¼ million lbs. and plus Rs. 13.27 lakhs), and glass and glassware (plus Rs. 6.76 lakhs). On the other hand, noticeable decreases were recorded in the imports of metals and ores, iron and steel (—Rs. 36.81 lakhs), motor cars including motor wagons, cycles and parts thereof (—Rs. 27.95 lakhs), aniline dyes (—Rs. 17.62 lakhs) and wood and timber (—Rs. 8.88 lakhs).

EXPORTS OF GOLD.

Exports of gold amounted to Rs. 37.96 crores as against Rs. 19.01 crores and Rs. 4,364 only during the corresponding period of 1931-32 and 1930-31 and those of silver to Rs. 13,75 lakhs against Rs. 1.23 crore and Rs. 1.61 crore respectively. Exports of Indian produce were valued at Rs. 12.23 crores as against Rs. 21.96 crores and Rs. 35.71 crores respectively. The fall of Rs. 973. crores from the figures for the corresponding period of 1931-32 is a tributable to smaller shipments of most of the principal articles of export, the more important being raw cotton (—118,307 tons and —Rs. 6.68 crores), seeds (—83,675 tons and —Rs. 1.1 crore), wool, raw (—over 5¾ million lbs. and —Rs. 44.41 lakhs), cotton manufactures (—Rs. 41.24 lakh., cotton twist and yarn (—5 million lbs. and —Rs. 33.57 lakhs) and grain, pulse and flour (—34,378 tons and Rs. 33.60 lakhs).

Re-exports of foreign merchandise declined by Rs. 88.15 lakhs and Rs. 1.03 crore to Rs. 1.16 crore.—A. P

To Decide Best For The Community

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM CONFERENCE MEETS TO-NIGHT IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

Maulana Shafee Daoodi, Secretary, All-India Muslim Conference, in the course of a press statement says that the open session of the All-India Muslim Conference will be held on December 26, at 6.15 p.m. in Mohamed Ali's Park (Holiday). Mr. Abdullah Yoosaf Ali, I. C. S. (Retd.), President-elect will arrive in the morning of the 25th at 7 a.m. The Subjects Committee meets on the 27th at Rafique Manzil, 12 Ramlochan Mallick Street.

Maulana Shafee Daoodi, Secretary, A. I. M. C., Mr. Shaheed Suhrawardy, Chairman of the reception Committee, are moving among the elite of the town, to make the conference a success and the work of the Reception Committee is progressing satisfactorily.

Calcutta is enjoying super climate and delegates are requested to bring light bedding and it is not necessary to be very warmly clothed. The delegates should only stay in the Rafique Manzil, whose telegraphic address is "Falaha", the Reception Committee has arranged for the free board and lodging. The delegates are requested to inform their arrival to the committee as soon as possible.

CENTRAL MUSLIM YOUTH LEAGUE.

The Central Muslim Youth League and the Calcutta Volunteers' Association held their joint meeting in the evening of the 22nd Dec. at Rafique Manzil under the presidentship of Maulana Shafee Daood'. The President explained the aims and objects of the All-India Muslim Conference and exhorted the youth of Calcutta to extend their hand of fellowship and to make the present session successful. He also explained the constitution of the All-India Muslim Conference, which was broad-based and democratic. All local legislatures, all provincial Muslim Conferences and All-India political organisations, viz., the Muslim League, the Jamiat, the Khilafat Committee, the Youth League and also the Legislative Assembly and Council of State will send in their quota.

Many young people spoke on the occasion. At last the meeting unanimously passed the resolution promising full support and called upon the Muslim youth of Calcutta to muster strong and cooperate with the All-India Muslim Conference. In the meeting about hundred members signed a form pledging to make discipline and toleration as their watch-word.

200 DELEGATES TO ATTEND.

In an interview Maulana Shafee Daoodi said that he had issued invitations to Shaikh Abdul Majid Sindhi, Sayed Zaker Ali, Sayed Mahomed Hoosain, Raja of Salimpur, Nawab Mahomed Ismail Khan, all of whom were taking active part in the deliberations at Allahabad to attend the Calcutta session of the All-India Muslim Conference and to place their views before it. It is expected that about 200 delegates from all parts of India would attend the Conference.

AIMS AND OBJECTS EXPLAINED IN MOSQUES.

Maulana Sha Syed Suleiman Mazharuddin, Maulana Shafee Daoodi, Maulana Abdus Samad Muradpuri, Maulana Golam Hossain and Maulana Golam Mustafa explained in five different mosques of Calcutta the aims and objects of the Jamiet and also of the All-India Muslim Conference, to-day. They also satisfactorily answered questions put to them by their audience and said that in view of the Allahabad deliberations it was necessary that Muslims should meet at a conference in Calcutta and decide upon what was best for the community.

JAMIAT-UL-ULEMA-I-HIND

In a press statement Maulana Shafee Daoodi says that Maulana Abdul Qadeer Badauni the president-elect of the Jamiat with his party is reaching Calcutta at 2-13 p.m. by Lahore Express on the 24th and has been invited by Hafiz Tanwir Ahmad Malikuttajar to stay at his private residence, 12 Kolutala Street, Calcutta.

Maulana Sufi Abu Bakar, Chairman, Reception Committee, inspite of his illness has come out of his village home, to Calcutta. Hazrat Shah Sulaiman, the permanent president of the Jamiat has issued a message calling his numerous disciples in India to support the present movement inaugurated by the Jamiat and All-India Muslim Conference as they are serving the cause of Islam truly.—A. P.

Pajpur Convictions

JAJPUR, Dec. 23.

Six volunteers were arrested for announcitg boycott of European piece-goods while going in a procession. Five of them were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each, or, in default, to undergo three weeks' simple imprisonment each. One was acquitted.

All the prominent workers of Bari have been arrested, including Mr. Gobardhan Puhan, Rajkishore Mahanti and Mr. Akylananda Metcaf.—A. P.

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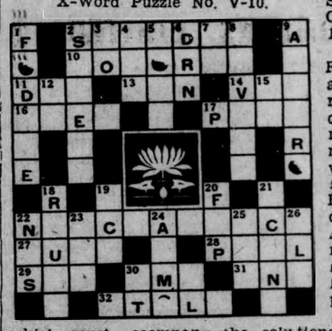
X-Word Puzzle No. V-10.



Sole Ref. Chambers's XX Cent. Dicy. (any Edn. from 1927.)

Rules of Entry—First Prize awarded to the Correct or the nearest correct Solution, other Prizes in order of Merit. A Correct Solution must agree letter for letter with the Key Solution deposited with the BENARES BANK LTD. Benares. Prizes divided in case of ties. The Secretary's decision in all matters must be accepted as final and legally binding. Entries also accepted on plain paper. Entry Fee to be sent by M. O. receipt or which must accompany the solutions. Entries disqualified for insufficient fees. Only one word to be used for a clue in one solution. Alterations and mutilations not allowed. Result published 10 days after the Closing date. Re-scrutiny on payment of Re. 1 (refundable if claims found correct) within a week after publication of result; the records will thereafter be destroyed. Remittances to prize-winners 10 days after publication of result.

Send stamps for the result and kindly mention this paper.
Ask for free leaflets and direct all communications to:
The Secretary, The Lotus Crosswords Syndicate, Benares City.

CLUES ACROSS:—2. A pot for scalding. 10. Torn to pieces (Spens.) 11. A drone. 13. ..... measure of capacity ... 14. Victoria Queen and Empress (abbr.) 16. A sqirrel's nest. 17. A magpie. 22. Indifference. ... 27. a mother's sister. 28. To bare. 29. South south-east. (abbr) 30. Emperor (abbr.) 31. To cease. 32. The handle of anything.

CLUES DOWN:—1. To trifle. 2. To stretch ... 3. Abb. for company. 4. Attorney (abbr.) 5 .... fellow. 6. LRN (actual) 7. A plural suffix 8. To examine. 9. A place ... 12. Ere. 15. Red Cross (abbr.) 18. To stir up. 19. To perform. 20. Fuddled, drunk. 21. The stage of .... 22. An obs. corrup. of "ne has." 23. North North-east (abbr.) 24. An Egyptian dancing girl. 25. Born. 26 Senility

KEY SOLUTION OF THE LOTUS X-WORD PUZZLE NO. V-9.

ACROSS—3. DYE. 7. OBIT. 9. SEGO. 10. MISLIKE. 11. EDEN. 13. IRSI (Iris). 15 LI. 16. AE. 17. YON. 19. IJR. 20. TIN. 22. ISO. 23. PANDEMONIUM. 28. NAB. 30. METIS. 33. VALE. 34. VISE.

DOWN:—1. LOVELY. 2. TIME. 4. YOLK. 5. LEER. 6. COSIER. 8. TIND. 9. SKIP. 12. DIOTA. 14. SAJOU. 18. NINE. 19. ISIS. 21. ND. 22. IN. 23. P.A. 24. ENE. 25. MATE. 26. OBI. 27. MY. 29. HA. 30. ME. 31. EV. 32. SS.

A copy of the detailed result Sheet is being posted to each competitor.

SECRETARY.

Puri Arrests

PURI, Dec. 23.

Two persons were arrested on December 21 for picketing foreign cloth shops in the local market was remanded.—A. P.

Calcutta.—Dr. K. S. Ray, Hon. Secretary Indian Medical Association, writes:—At a general meeting of the Assam Valley Medical Association held at Gauhati on the 14th December 1932, the Assam Valley Medical Association decided to affiliate itself with the Indian Medical Asso-

Kendrapara Arrests And Convictions

KANDRAPARA, Dec. 23.

Six persons were arrested while leading a procession near Ghandni Chok.

Another batch of volunteers was arrested at Motihat for a similar offence.

Babu Sahadev Ray who was also arrested with four volunteers for taking out a procession was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. The rest were awarded ten stripes each.—A. P.

HUNDREDS of thousands of people caught typhoid fever last year, and about one in every ten died! Typhoid germs are very often carried on the hairy, filthy legs of common flies. The fly is just about as dangerous as a loaded revolver! Protect yourself—spray Flit.

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Absence Of High School For Girls In Bombay Presidency Regretted

POONA MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE RESOLUTION

Importance Of Female Education

The second session of the Poona District Muslim Educational Conference held its opening session on 23rd instant at Poona. Delegates from all parts of Poona District and from Bombay and many other places had assembled. Among those present were: Badre Jalali, Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed, Messrs. Hakim Fasihuzaman, Tayyab Arab Sait, Abduz Subhan, A. A. Khan, M. H. Moledina, and others.

The president, Dr. Zia-ud-Din Ahmed, ex-Pro-vice-Chancellor of the Muslim University, Aligarh, was taken in a procession which was attended by volunteer corps, scouts and others.

Sir Rafiuddin addressing the Conference said that the Muslims had awakened to the responsibility very late and emphasised the need that they should make fast strides and place their grievances before the Government for safeguarding their educational rights. He said that in the new constitution which would come into force soon in India, Provinces would enjoy autonomy and education would then be entrusted to the legislature. Hence it was very essential that the Muslim should realise the future and try to get their rights protected. He was glad that the Conference which was organised by Mr. M. H. Moledina two years ago with the help of his friends, had survived and its 2nd session was held this year at Poona. He hoped that the Conference would live long and exert all its influence on the masses and try to protect their rights as far as it was within its power.

PROMOTE EDUCATION.

Dr. Zia-ud-Din Ahmed, hoped that the Muslims would unite together and carry on the work vigorously started by the Conference. He further hoped that the Muslims of Poona would forget their differences and work jointly to promise education among the Muslim boys and girls.

"The Provinces will now enjoy autonomy. The minorities have natural apprehensions. But their interest in education may not suffer in the new constitution. They naturally demand safeguards. These safe-guards cannot effectively be attained by wordings but the real safeguards lies in our unity and in our own power, the President continued. "He then appealed to the various parties to combine together and work with common end.

The speaker said that a Muslim Minister was essential at the present time of transition. The Mussalmans had natural apprehensions that the advancement made in recent years might not be retarted. He then referred to the question of medium of instruction and Urdu language. While cnotinuing he remarked that in every non-Urdu speaking Province there were certain towns where the mother-tongue of Mussalmans was Urdu, and in every town there were certain families who would like their children to acquire education through the medium of Urdu.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTIONS.

Reading from the report of the Director of Public Instruction, he was delighted to see that all the principles had been accepted by the Department of Public Instruction in this Presidency and they were now being followed—though not to the same extent as Muslims in general would like. He further referred to the religious instruction and while doing so he said that the Mussalmans consider religious instruction as an essential part of education. Any education which was void of spiritual and moral training, was no education at all.

He emphasised that the Government should take entire responsibility of all forms of education—primary, secondary, and technical upon themselves, and added that until this principle of Government responsibility was accepted, the Muslims, like other communities, should establish their own schools and take their administration in their own hands. The share of the Mussalmans in the Government grant should be fixed and should be spent on the advice of the Committee of Mussalman members of the legislature. He then said that the Muslims in this Province had no difficulty in raising funds. There were rich endowments and there were rich men who could be persuaded to give donations. What was needed was unity and concentrated action.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

He then made a reference to Female Education and emphasised the importance that the Muslim girls' school in Poona should be raised immediately to the status of a full-fledged High School. He then referred to the present programme of education and curriculum of studies, which did not fit a person to any career except Government service. He, therefore, emphasised the importance of completely overhauling the entire system of education in India and introducing technical and industrial education in the same manner as European countries had done after the Great War.

Concluding he said that no government or country, or community would ever achieve success without education and impressed upon the audience that education alone was not sufficient for progress but unity, disinterested work and character were also required.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions among others were passed:—

This Conference puts on record its sense of disappointment at the prolonged delay in the construction of the building of the Anglo-Urdu High School, Poona, for which the Late Mr. Mahomed Azam had donated the sum of Rs. 1,85,000 which is in the hands of the Government of Bombay and urges upon the Government the necessity of beginning the work of construction at the earliest possible date.

This Conference regrets that there is not a single high school for Mahomedan girls in the whole of the Bombay Presidency and requests the Government to raise the Anglo-Urdu Middle School, Poona, to the status of a high school.

In view of the fact that in addition to the prescribed course, Urdu Schools are required to teach an additional vernacular language and the subjects of Muslim culture, this Conference urges upon Government the necessity for the amendment of Section 54—Primary Education Act regarding the grant of the salary of one teacher for every 40 students, in the case of Urdu Schools, and recommends that the salary of one teacher be granted for every 20 students.

Whereas the Muslims consider religious instruction as an essential part of education and whereas compulsory primary education among Mussalmans will not be popular unless provision is made for religious instruction in Primary Schools, this Conference urges upon Government to recognize the expenditure on religious instruction as legitimate expenditure for the purpose of giving grants.

This Conference is of opinion that the shares of the Muslims in Public Services—Central, Provincial, and Local be fixed by the Government orders on the lines adopted by the Madras Government.

In view of the great importance of giving pecuniary aid to the Muslim Institutions, the Conference thinks that it is desirable to appoint a Sub-Committee to consolidate funds already available for scholarships and to collect more money for the purpose.

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HUNTING FOR THE WORST IN WEATHER

Air Force Machines' Research Duty

PORT ELIZABETH, (By mail.)

A plane engaged in what must surely be, for aircraft, the strangest mission in the world—searching for bad weather—has left for "George." It is an S.A. Air Force "Wapiti" machine, piloted by Capt. Ross with Flight-Lieut. Dones as observer.

Remarkable as it may be, since aviation is the form of transportation most affected by weather conditions, this machine is not definitely interested in favouring flying conditions; it is hunting for the gale, the wind and rainstorm—everything that the pilot of normal aircraft abhors. When the weather is good and those engaged in civil aviation were the smile of complete satisfaction the crew of this strange machine kick their heels in the idleness of hotel lounges and whistle for the wind!

CHARTING UPPER ATMOSPHERE.

The special duty with which Capt. Ross and Sgt. Dones are occupied is the charting of the upper atmosphere in this country much in the same way as the sea-coast is chartered. Hitherto America was the only other country which had made a special study of the higher regions of the air for the specific purposes of aviation, although something in the same way has been accomplished by Great Britain. But generally speaking, the weather certainly in regard to the vagaries of the wind—is well behaved in England so that the British Air Ministry has loaned its special instruments to the South African Defence Department and the two ministries are collaborating in the work of upper atmosphere research.

Although aviation as we know it has become universal and air liners are daily and nightly winging their ways through a thousand and one regular routes, very little is known about the atmospheric conditions which exercise so vital an influence upon the craft that ply the skies what for instance is the secret lying at the root of tragedies that have struck horror to the heart of South Africa? Why did Commander Glen Kidston and Captain Gladston crash to their death over the Tantjesbe. What caused the collapse of Captain Davenports machine when, with two passengers, he was crossing above Sir Lowry's Pass en route for Capetown? It is the mission of Captain Ross and Sgt. Dones to unravel the problem, to analyse scientifically hese phenomena.

SEARCHING THROUGH VALLEYS

Thus, during the fortnight they have been abroad they have been searching through the valleys and over the mountains for the worst the weather can offer them. In their machines are four delicate instruments, tested and sealed in London, and probably unique of their kind. Two are of the visual type and two automatic and whenever bad weather is encountered they are put into operation. The force of wind gusts, the shock of sudden air pockets, variations in temperature and the like are accurately recorded.

In one of the automatic instruments a camera lens throws on to a strip of cinema film the movement of a sensitive needle, and when developed, it is possible by an ingenious gauge to measure in 'gravities' the varying forces to which the machine was subjected when negotiating rough patches of air. So when an unusually violent pocket is met the machine is flown backwards and forwards through it at different heights until the full measure of its force and dimensions is known.—Reuter.

All-India Ayurvedic Conference

BIKANER, December 24.

The 23rd Session of the All-India Ayurvedic Conference commenced this afternoon, Dr. Lakshmipathi, the well-known Ayurvedic physician of Madras presiding. Delegates from all parts of India attended. Before proceedings commenced a message from the Maharaja wishing success to the Conference was read.—A.P.

No fewer than 19,200 farthings have been sent to the Rev. S. J. Harland, rector of Stathern, Vale of Belvoir, since he made an appeal for farthings for his parish church twelve months ago.

A man named Bunk, arrested at Wilno, Poland, was found to have married six times and deserted all his "wives". Yet each woman had trusted him with her dowry.

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1932

Breach Of Settlement?

M. S. M. RAILWAY STRIKE CONTINUES

Workers Do Not Resume Work

MADRAS, December 26.

Contrary to expectations, the M. and S. M. Railway strikers did not resume work this morning owing, it is stated, to the refusal of the Railway administration to allow 63 men at Arkonam and some more at Hubli to resume work. The Union believes that this action on the part of the administration contravens the terms of their agreement.—A.P.

No Re-instatement Of Discharged Men

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT

MADRAS, Decr. 23.

In connection with the strike in the M. and S.M. Railway workshops, the following terms of settlement as agreed by the Administration have been forwarded to the Union by the Citizens' Committee together with a letter recommending the same:—

"Gentlemen, on behalf of the Citizens' Committee which for the past five days has been endeavouring to find a basis of settlement of the present Railway strike, we enclose herewith a copy of the terms to which the Agent is prepared to agree, on condition that the strike is called off. We have gone into this matter with the greatest possible care, and we consider that the terms are reasonable and fair and that they should be accepted.

There are three points on which we wish to comment.

In the first place, in connection with the first paragraph we have assumed that any rights which the workers may possess under the instructions issued or the advice given by the Government of India with regard to representations to the administration in connection with the disposal of the surplus staff, will not suffer any prejudice, though we fully recognise that the administration alone is the final authority on such issues.

FACTOR IN ESTIMATING VACANCIES.

Secondly, from the wording of paragraph 2, it is clear that wastage in the shops will be a factor in estimating vacancies.

Thirdly in paragraph 3, it follows obviously that the recent stoppage of work in the shops as a result of the strike is bound to affect the calculations as to the amount of short time to be worked.

We are authorised to state that, if these terms are accepted and the strike is called off, the shops will be opened on Monday next (December 26th), and all outstanding amounts due to the men on account of their work in October will be paid immediately on resumption.

We should like to pay a tribute to the way in which both yourselves and the Agents have made every effort to find a basis of settlement. Both parties have unreservedly placed before us all the information available and we sincerely hope that as a result of these negotiations, peace will result.

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

(1) It is agreed that now and in the future, the Administration alone is to decide whether there is surplus of labour, and how great it is. Further that there will be no opposition to discharges in August next year, if these are found to be necessary and a considerable surplus still remains. The Administration on its side assures its employees that the surplus declared was not and will not be, larger than is absolutely necessary, taking into account the work in view and the money available.

(2) The request for the immediate reinstatement of the men discharged on retrenchment last year is withdrawn. The position now accepted is that these men are on the waiting list and will be offered employment as soon as there are any suitable vacancies on a no short time basis. This does not mean that they must necessarily wait till the whole of the surplus has disappeared from the Perambur workshop. It means that no man will be taken from outside to fill a vacancy which could be filled by a man on the waiting list. This always has been so.

SHORT TIME.

(3) As regards the demand that there shall be no short time at all for 12 months, this is not agreed to. There will naturally be considerably less short time, but the details must be left to the Chief Mechanical Engineer. The Administration has already given an assurance that the short time, if any, will not be greater than necessary.

(4) It is understood that there is to be no pay for days absent from duty without permission, the strike period being considered as "Dies Non."

(5) The Provident Fund, Gratuity and other privileges of strikes will not be effected except to the extent that the days of absence from duty without permission will be treated as 'dies non.' This always has been the position taken up by the Administration.

(6) The pay of certain clerks was withheld as not being due on the ground that they had broken their agreement by going on strike. These arrears will be paid if the clerks resume work.

"A SPECIAL CONCESSION."

(7) With regard to the cases of Messrs. K.V.S. Aiyar and Popley, the Agent agrees as a special concession to withdraw the notices of discharge and substitute notices of suspension, pending reference of the cases to the Home Board. He also agrees without prejudice to receive a recommendation from the Tariff's Committee and forward the same to the Home Board to the effect that the orders of discharge be withdrawn and other suitable punishment be awarded.

(8) The strikers will be allowed up to 10th January, 1933 to return to work.—A.P.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

Renewed Falling Off In Earnings

CALCUTTA, Decr. 23.

The 104th meeting of the East Indian Railway Calcutta Advisory Committee was held on Friday, December 23, under the chairmanship of Mr. G.L. Colvin, C.B. C.M.G., D.S.O., Agent.

In presenting a statement of the earnings upto the week ended December 10, the Chairman drew attention to the renewed falling off when compared with the earnings for the similar period in 1931-32. He pointed out that the chief reason for this is due to the heavy coal traffic, which was experienced in December 1931 and part of January 1932 due to coal interests moving as much of their requirements as possible before the 15 per cent. surcharge was brought into effect on the 15th January, 1932.

DECREASE IN WORKING EXPENSES.

Against this decrease in earnings, the Committee were pleased to note the considerable decrease in working expenses during the same period.

Amongst other matters discussed were the question of motor bus traffic between Burdan and Bally Khal, the possibility of opening an Indian Refreshment Room at Gaya, and the water supply at certain stations between Asansol and Jhajha.

Four members (Mr. R.P. Mookerjee, Moulvi Abdul Kasem, Dr. N. Sanyal, and Mr. Saiyed Mohammed Medi) were also nominated by the Committee to represent their views on the Sub-Committee, which is to discuss the new time table to come into force on the 1st March, 1933.—A.P.

CHEER UP (REYNOLDS) WHO WON THE MATHERAN PLATE ON SATURDAY LAST.

RISE IN CALCUTTA MORTALITY

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta (Town and Suburbs) during the week ended 10th December was 715 against 690 and 588 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 108. The general death-rate of the week was 31.1 per mille against the 30.4 mean of the last five years.

The number of deaths registered in Town during the week under review was 568 against 560 and 481 in the two preceding weeks. There was 1 death from cholera, against 5 and 5 in the two preceding weeks. There were 17 deaths from small-pox during the week against 15 in the previous week. There were 6 deaths from influenza against 8 in the previous week. The motality from fevers and bowels-complaints amounted to 48 and 57 respectively against 53 and 77 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 29.6 per mille per annum.

There were 34 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 27.8.

There were 147 deatrs from respiratory diseases against 119 in the previous week.

DEATHS FROM T. B.

There were 44 teaths from tuberculosis against 32 in the previous week. There were 130 deaths of infants under one year.—A. P.

Earthquake Shocks At Dhubri

DHUBRI, Dec. 22.

Closely following upon the shock recorded on the 20th instant another smart earthquake shock of tremendous velocity was felt here to-day at 6-43 a.m. (local time). The duration was short, but the tremor lasted for about half a minute. The total number upto date is 536.—A. P.

TRAVANCORE CO-OP. CONFERENCE

Sir L. Samaldas On Importance Of Education Of Societies

TRIVANDRUM, Dec. 26.

A considerable portion of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas' presidential address at the 7th session of the Travancore Co-operative Conference, which opened at Neyyatinkara to-day, was devoted to the examination of the work before the Travancore Co-operative Committee of which Mr. G. K. Devadhar is the chairman. Sir L. Samaldas thought the Committee would do well to concentrate its attention of some leading specific issues rather than to undertake a general enquiry. He also urged that when definite recommendations and proposals were received from it, no time should be lost by the Government in implementing the proposals.

Sir L. Samaldas stressed the importance of education of primary societies in principles and the practice of Co-operation need for running societies successfully both as business institutions and educative influences, necessity for well-devised and systematic lending operations by credit societies and need for the development on non-credit lines. The president also referred to the possibilities open to the Indian Prince for encouraging the products of local home or cottage industries. He spoke appreciatively of achievements in this direction in Hyderabad Mysore and Travancore and asked for such support for enterprises to be run on Co-operative lines. The rural construction in more comprehensive sense of the term is what we in the movement should aim at, said Sir L. Samaldas in conclusion.—A. P.

DR. SUBAROYAN'S BILL

Bombay Women's Wire To Viceroy

The following message has been sent by the Hindi Stree Sangathan Club, Bombay, to H. E. Viceroy on Sunday:

"We members of Hindi Stree Sangathan Club most earnestly request your Excellency grant immediate sanction introduction Dr. Subrayan's Bill in Madras Council."

CIVIC DEFENCE FORCE

Training Camp Opened At Amraoti

(From Our Correspondent).

AMRAOTI, Dec. 25.

The opening ceremony of the Military Training camp under the auspices of the Civic Defence Force of the Hanuman Vyayam Mandal, Amraoti, was celebrated this morning at 9 a.m. in the specially erected Shamiana on the camp maidan when a large gathering of the citizens was present. Mr. Gopalrao Ogale, the editor of the "Maharashtra" of Nagpur was requested to preside over the function.

Mr. Ogale first witnessed the parade of the cadets and then paid a visit to the cadets' tents, armoury tent, officers' tent, etc. Mr. Hariharrao Deshpande while introducing the Civic Defence Force and the military training it imparts through such camps exhorted that the Mandal was contemplating to start the work of the force about four years back.

The Mandal has decided to organise the first Shivaji regiment of 2300 soldiers under the C.D.F. during the coming year, and I hope that the cadets in this camp shall feel themselves proud of the fact that they have the honour of being enrolled in the first Hanuman Battalion of the first Shivaji Regiment. Mr. Deshpande also told that under the present circumstances it is quite impossible to impart real military training through private efforts. However this Force will try to enlighten the youths to understand their civic rights and train them to defend their country.

Mr. Ogale in course of his address threw light upon the Government's attitude towards the subject of military training to Indian youths indicated by the opening of the Military College at Dehra Dun. There was a great necessity of private efforts to be done in this matter and was glad that the Hanuman Mandal had taken such initiative in the form of this C.D.F.

POONA TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

Matches Played On Deccan Gym.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 26.

The following are the results of the matches played on the 24th and 25th instant in the open Tennis Championship Tournament by the Deccan Gymkhana:—

SINGLES.

Mr. M. N. Paranjape beat Mr. M. V. Namjoshi (Jr.) 8—6; 6—4.

Mr. A. B. D. Moodliar beat Mr. V. R. Joshi 6—2; 6—2.

Mr V. M. Chavan beat Mr. A. C. Pareira 6—4; 1—6; 6—4.

Mr. K Hakim beat Mr. S. S. Indulkar 6—2; 6—1.

Mr. A. A. Bhoperao beat Mr. B. N. Karmarkar 6—1; 2—6; 6—5

Mr. N. M. Fulambrikar beat Mr. R. B. Tilak 6—0; 6—2.

Mr. C. T. Randive beat Mr. N B. Limaye 6—4; 5—7; 7—5.

Mr. P. K. S. Chari beat Mr R. D. Pendse 6—2; 6—3.

Mr. D. G. Desai beat Mr. Kukeraja 6—2; 6—0

Mr. N. V. Gune beat Mr. D. D. Jahangir 7—5; 6—2.

Mr. C V. Bhandarkar beat Mr. V G. Bodas 6—3; 6—2.

Mr. W. N. Ghorpade beat Mr. P. R. Shidhaye 6—0; 6—0.

Mr. E. Padamji beat Mr. G. V. Desai W.D.

A Correction

The report about the disturbance in the meting held in Jumma Musjid for the election of trustees which appeared in the "Chronicle" this morning, we are informed, contains too slight misstatements. Mr. Haindaday who was asaulted is not Maulvi Mahomed Yunus Handaday but his brother Mr. Mahomed Ibrahim Haindaday, J.P.

Another meeting of the defeated candidates was held with a handful of followers at 8 p.m. after the Isha prayers.

Rail Chief Quizzed

Retorts At The Wage Board Inquiry

MEN OBJECT TO £2 A WEEK

Figures forty times greater than the much-discussed war debt payment were debated when the National Railway Wages Board met again yesterday to hear the companies' plea for a 10 per cent. cut in wages.

The companies capital was given at well over £1,000,000,000.

Mr W. V. Wood, vice-president of the London Midland and Scottish Railway, speaking as a financial expert for all the companies, said that last year for every twenty shillings paid to labour four and sixpence was paid in dividends.

An even greater difference was probable this year.

Mr. J. Bromley (Locomotive Drivers) said that he had been much moved by touching references to the "poor share-holders". He asked Mr. Wood: "Have you thought to examine what are likely to be the suffering and tribulations and anxieties of the many thousands of railwaymen who will be reduced under these proposals to a wage of £2 or £2 5s. a week?"

Mr. Wood: We have put in a table showing the difference in the cost of living, and that purchasing power has not decreased but increased.

Mr. Bromley: The suggestion is that the proposals are for the benefit of the men. (Laughter).

Mr. Wood: I did not say that. What I said was that the amount of wages now paid shows an increase in actual purchasing power.

Mr. Bromley (sarcastically): You had better ask your wife about that!

"WATERED" CAPITAL.

Part of the day was occupied by Sir Ralph Wedgwood, chief general manager of the London and North Eastern Railway, who, after speaking the whole of the previous day, concluded yesterday his presentation of the case for the companies.

The companies' claim involves over half a million railway employees in England, Scotland and Wales, and something like 90,000 railway shopmen. The companies are basing their claim on a continuous decline in traffic receipts and a fall in net revenue.

The award of the wage board will not be legally binding.

It will be issued about a week after the public hearing has concluded. The companies and the unions will have to decide whether they will accept the findings. The awards of the board have not hitherto been rejected.

A crisis at Christmas may be averted.

Sir Ralph Wedgwood dealt with the criticism that the railways had a large proportion of watered capital. Railway capital receipts, he said, were £1.085.000.000 That was cash spent in establishing the railway system. In that figure of capital receipts there was no water. The total face value of railway capital was £1,094.000,000, or £9.000.000 more than the capital receipts, —less than 1 per cent.

"If that £9,000,000 were all water, there is hardly enough to slake the thirst of our most ardent critics", he commented.

He asked whether it was contended that the companies must write down any item of their capital which temporarily was not bringing in an adequate return. If so that was a new feature in industrial finance, and the share-holder would not know where he stood. There was no weight of watered capital to be shaken off.

HALVING THE BURDEN.

The public could not be expected to pay heavy rates and fares to support an unduly nigh level of wages. The fact was that they would not pay. They would find other means of transport and leave the railways in the lurch.

Concluding his statements, he said: "We are asking that labour, which takes three-quarters of the net product, should bear half of the loss, and that capital, which receives only a quarter of the net product, should bear the other half."

Mr. Wood said that while the Government was paying 6 per cent. on some of its loans the railway companies were paying 2-1/2 per cent., on some debenture stocks, issued in 1900.

He agreed the position of the Great Western Company had always been "strong and healthy".

Mr. Walkden (Railway Clerks): Do you attribute this satisfactory position to the fact that it never issued any nominal capital unlike the old Midland Railway before the amalgamation?

Mr. Wood: No. It didn't make the slightest difference. It does not matter two-pence.

Mr. Walkden suggested that if there had not been so many issues of nominal capital there would not now be so many people complaining to the world and writing pathetic letters because they could not get any interest.

The board adjourned till today.—"Daily Express.

NEW TEXTILE MILLS FOR CENTRAL ASIA

Soviet Industry To Have Own Raw Materials

LONDON, (By Mail.)

Within the next five years many new textile mills are to be erected in Central Asia by the Russian Textile industries, according to an article in the monthly review of the Moscow Narodny Bank, London.

The plan includes extensive development of silk, cotton, wool, jute, and other fibre cultivation. The 1932 plan calls for the production of 133,000,000 metres of woollen goods. The end of 1932 production of woollen goods—103 million metres—is to be exactly three times that amount in 1937.—Reuter.

ARCHAELOGICAL FIND

Vishnu-Image Unearthed

BEHRAMPUR (Bengal) By Mail).

An image supposed to be that of the Hindu derty, Visnu, engraved on a rectangular black stone slap of dimensions of about 26"x 16"x4" was dug out, last evening, by several students of the local K. N. College, residing at the Kumar Hostel at Gorabazar. The students while out for an evening airing found it embedded in the bed of the river, Bhagirathi, at the burninghat towards the southern portion of the town.

The image is similar to the picture of the "Statuette of Vishnu, Mathura Museum" given in the work of Vincent Smith. The only difference between the two is that the present image is little bit elaborately decorated.

The local scholars are now engaged in deciphering the script found at the base of the image. The image temporarily has been housed in the premises of the Kumar Hostel, where crowds of men and women are daily coming to see it.—A. P.

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